The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LACKERSTEEN—At Calcutta, on the 1st February, Countess Lackersteen, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—COLLINS—On the 25th Jan., Mr. Charles Brown, Inspector in charge Reserve Bengal Police, Balasore, to Miss Annette Elvina Grace, daughter of Mr. N. H. Collins, Indigo Planter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, Charles Ormsby, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to
Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

(To sail about 1st March.)



THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain Culliton on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

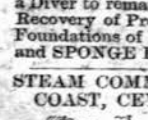


THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain Rainey, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.



THE fine A. 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain Kronman. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 5th February 1864.



FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.



C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Ship-owners, Merchants, Captains, &c.&c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at noon, with mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire and Bussorah.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain Morrison, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday....20th Feb..... MAHARAJ.................at 6 P. M.
Saturday.... 5th March....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Saturday....19th March....MAHARAJ................ at 6 P. M.
Friday. .... 8th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 20th April....MAHARAJ................ at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday. .....20th May.....MAHARAJ................ at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday....25th Feb..... MAHARAJ.................at 5 P. M.
Friday.......11th March...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday.......25th March...MAHARAJ................ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday......25th April....MAHARAJ................ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday....26th May.....MAHARAJ................ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday......12th Feb.....MAHARAJ.................. at 2 P. M.
Tuesday....16th „ ...TELEGRAPH................ at 4 P. M.
Friday......19th „ ...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday....23rd „ ...TELEGRAPH.................. at 6 P. M.
Friday......26th „ ...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday......12th Feb......TELEGRAPH...... ... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday....16th „ ...MAHARAJ .... at 8 A. M.
Friday......19th „ ...TELEGRAPH....... ... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....23rd „ ...JOHNSTON CASTLE at 1 P. M.
Friday......26th „ ...TELEGRAPH... ... ... at 3 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., positively.
For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 noon positively.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *William Carrill*, Captain Copeland, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the deck.
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Copeland.
Bombay, 9th February 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Edwin Fox*, Captain Maclean, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure at the expense and risk of the Consignees.
Captain Maclean will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FROM CHINA PER "ADEN" AND "CHINA."—CONSIGNEES will please take notice that the Cargo per *Aden* and *China* is lying at the Town Custom House, and a Clerk from my Office will attend there all day to-morrow to deliver it.
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, 8th Feb. 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN and ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 15th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration
A letter from W. R. Cassels, Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, George Inverarity, and F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, dated 8th February, instant, requesting me to summon a Special Sessions of the Peace at which Mr. W. R. Cassels will propose the following Resolution :—
"That Government be requested to appoint a Committee to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices, and to devise measures for a more perfect system of Conservancy and Municipal administration in Bombay."
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.
Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.
W. CLEMENTS.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2nd CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices in the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date the above Call was due) to date of payment; until 13th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.
By order.
3rd February 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.
H. Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. Francis Gell, Poona.
Herbet Giraud, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
John Peet, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. Spring, Bombay. *With power to add to their number.*
Solicitor—G. S. Judge, *Esq.*
Hon. Sec.—The Rev. J. J. Farnham.
The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.
Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD and BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to :—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.
☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE LAST EVENINGS AT HOME,

IN BOMBAY,

AT THE

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

On THURSDAY EVENING, 11th FEBRUARY.

MR. J. R. BLACK, respectfully announces that his last "At Home" in Bombay, will be held in the Grant Road Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING. It will be entitled

GEMS,

And consists of Selections of the "Gems" from all the Entertainments he has given in the Town Hall and in the Theatre.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Scotch Song	Tullochgorum	Dr. Skinner.
Irish Melody	Rich and rare were the Gems she wore.	T. Moore.
Irish Ballad	Judy Callaghan	
English descriptive Song	The Ship on Fire	H. Russell.
Scotch Ballad	Get up and bar the door O	
Do. Do.	Auld Robin Gray	
English Song	The Village Blacksmith	W. H. Weiss.
Irish Humorous Ballad	Barney O'Shea	S. Lover.

PART II.

Scotch Ballad	The Laird o' Cockpen.	
Do. Song	The Flowers o' the Forest	
Irish Planxty	Molly Carew	S. Lover.
English descriptive Song	The Maniac	H. Russell.
Do. Ballad	The Spider and the Fly.	
Irish Song	What would you do love?	S. Lover.
Do. Ballad	Widow Malone	C. Sever.
Italian Scene	Vi Ravoiso (La Sonnambula)	Bellini.
English Finale	The Merry Little Fat Grey Man	Blewitt.

PIANOFORTE.—Mr. I. C. Phillips.

Doors open at half-past 8, to commence at 9 precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Boxes ....Rs. 5 | Gallery.......................Rs. 2
Stalls .... „ 3 | Pit.............................. „ 1

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India* the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co., and THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.
Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.
As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—
From W. Wesalius Peptigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."
From C. V. Ridut, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."
Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*
1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.
2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquaintod with, two or three doses being sufficient.
3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.
From Dr. Montgomer, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."
CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.
Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.
Agents for Bombay—Treacher & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. Byrara.

NOTICES.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The next Performance will take place on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration. ALBERT VINAY.
1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

CALCUTTA AYAH.—A Calcutta Ayah (from England by the last mail Steamer) wishes to proceed to that place in charge of a Lady or Children. She can be highly recommended by her present employer. Address J. A. S., care of the Publisher.

FORM.—Two young men of Purbhu Cast are most desirous of proceeding to England in obtaining Education there for becoming advocates in Indian Law Courts here and if any honourable gentlemen of the Bombay community who are going to confer on us the great boon may enquire to the care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

LOST.—A small Scotch TERRIER BITCH, answering to the name of "Flora"; strayed from Mr. Ginger's yard, Girgaum, on the night of the 8th instant. Any one returning her to Mr. Ginger will be rewarded.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street. HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Herbert & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.
Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

BANK OF INDIA.—FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness.
By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER and Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, on Monday the 29th day of February 1864, at 1. P. M., to receive the Directors' report, to declare a Dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1863, to elect Directors and to change the name of the Company from the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited to the Bomanjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.
W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.
By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, at noon on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, for the conveyance from this to London of a party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, who will be ready for embarkation about the 25th instant.
About 90 Invalids, and 90 Time-expired Men, also one Invalid seaman.
2nd. Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.
3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.
4th. Two-thirds of the Passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.
5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Supt. of Marine.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We the undersigned request that you will be good enough to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, for the purpose of voting a congratulatory address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the auspicious occasion of the birth of a Royal Prince to Their Royal Highness's The Prince and Princess of Wales.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

H. B. E. Frere.
Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Jamsetjee J. Jejeebhoy.
Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy.
Sorabjee J. Jejeebhoy.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Sapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
David Sassoon.
E. D. Sassoon.
Cursetjee NusserwanjeeCama
Ardaseer Hormasjee.
W. E. Frere.
W. R. Mansfield.
Michael H. Scott.
R. L. Tracey.
A. D. Robertson.
J. D. Inverarity.
John Wilson.
Edward I. Howard.
Spencer Compton.
J. P. Bickersteth.
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W. H. Havelock.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Dinshaw Manockjee.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
Nuserwanjee Manockjee.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.
Wassudeo Pandurang.
W. F. Marriott.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
R. Mcllwraith.
Arthur J. Lewis.
D. J. Kennelly.
Limjee Manockjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee.
Narayan Dinanath.
A. M. Gubbay.
Walter R. Cassels.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
M. Stovell.
R. West.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee
Andrew Grant.
E. Heycock.
Cowasjee Jehanghir.
R. Knight.
B. H. Cama.
J. Firth.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
N. Manockjee Wadia.
Kursandass Madhavadass.
Vurgjevundass Madowdas.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee.
Bhaw Dajee.
Narayan Dajee.
BhugwandassPurshotumdas.
Babajee Cassinath.
Bhasker Sunderjee.
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Peermahomed Cassumbhoy.
Jeyraz Fazul.
Nana Moroba.
R. Luxumonjee.
Vishvanath N. Mandlik.
Dadoba Pandurung.
Mungesh Pandoorung.
Culliandas Mohundass.
VinaeckGungadhurShastree.
Vinaeck Pandoorung.
Madoba Hurrychunjee.
Succaram Luxamonjee.
Sorabjee Framjee.
Dhurumsibhoy Poonjabhoy.
Lakhmidas Khimjee.
Cursetjee Cowasjee M.
Pandoorung Dinnanathjee.
L. H. Bayley.
W. London.
Mummohundass Davidass.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Meerza Alijan.
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
Premchund Roychund.
R. S. Sinclair.

Bombay, February 1864.

In compliance with the above requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon.
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay Sheriff's Office, 10th February 1864.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1864; and that the Bank to be fished is the North-West Cheval Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ Seventy-five Boats for Twelve days.
It is therefore recommended, that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.
The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.
The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.
All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in
Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.
For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers; and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.
No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.
By His Honor's Command,
W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 8th December 1863.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 Oysters taken from the North-West part of the Cheval Paar, in November 1863.

No	Description	Size in Baskets	Number	Quality in Chew	Kalengies	Manjadies	Total K.	Total M.	Value R. A. P.	Total value R. A. P.	Per Chew	Per Kalengy
1	Kalippo	20	3	—	—	1¼	—	—	6 9 0	—	—	at 30 Star Pagodas.
2	Korowell	—	3	—	—	1⅞	—	—	2 14 0	—	—	at 15 do. do.
3	Peesel	—	19	—	—	10⅝	—	—	7 6 1	—	—	at 4 do. do.
							0	13¾		16 13 1		
4	Anothary	30	3	54/320	—	13/16	—	—	7 1 0	—	at 12 Star Pagodas	at 25 do. do.
5	Kalippo	—	3	—	—	¾	—	—	3 4 2	—	—	at 12 do. do.
6	Korowell	—	6	—	—	1⅞	—	—	3 15 0	—	—	at 3 do. do.
7	Peesel	—	23	—	—	7⅞	—	—	4 1 3	—	—	
							0	11 5/16		18 6 1		
8	Aney	50	3	21/320	—	161/322	—	—	3 7 0	—	at 15 do. do.	
9	Anothary	—	5	37/320	—	⅞	—	—	5 10 0	—	at 14 do. do.	at 16 do. do.
10	Kalippo	—	40	—	—	8⅞	—	—	23 6 2	—	—	at 10 do. do.
11	Korowell	—	45	—	—	11½	—	—	20 2 0	—	—	at 2¼ do. do.
12	Peesel	—	87	—	1	1½	—	—	11 2 2	—	—	
							2	2⅝¼		63 12 0		
13	Aney	80	4	15/320	—	½	—	—	2 10 0	—	at 16 do. do.	
14	Anothary	—	12	46/320	—	1½	—	—	7 0 3	—	at 14 do. do.	at 12 do. do.
15	Kalippo	—	49	—	—	6⅞	—	—	14 7 0	—	—	at 7½ do. do.
16	Korowell	—	76	—	—	12½	—	—	16 6 2	—	—	at 2 do. do.
17	Peesel	—	111	—	—	16½	—	—	5 12 0	—	—	
							1	17⅞		46 4 0		
18	Vadivoe	100	—	54/320	4	13¼	—	—	—	—	—	
19	excluding	200	—	4 248/320	4	15¼	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Madengoe	400	—	1 148/320	2	7½	—	—	281 14 2	—	—	
							11	16½		281 14 2	at 7 do. do.	
21	Tool	600	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22		800	—	—	3	11¼	—	—	—	—	—	
23		1000	—	—	1	17½	—	—	110 0 2	—	—	at 3 do. do.
							10	8⅝		110 0 2		
24	Masottool	—	—	—	3	10	3	10	10 8 0	—	—	at 3 Rupees.
25	Shell Pearls	—	—	—	6	—	0	0	36 12 0	—		at 1¾ Star Pagodas
										47 4 0		
						Total...	31	1	Total...	584 6 3		

W. C. TWYNAM, Supt. Pearl Fishery.
JAMES DONNAN, Inspector Pearl Banks.
H. M. PATCHICO, Adigar.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Government.
Selavetorre, 28th November 1863.

FOR SALE.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ½ by ⅞ by 6½. Apply to PEEL CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, Gentlemen, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No. 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.
F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.
Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.
Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel and Files.
Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, Hummum Street, Fort—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.
Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.
They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

NOTICE.—TWO CAST HORSES will be sold by Auction on Friday next, the 12th Instant, at 1 P. M., in the Yard of this Office.
Conditions of Sale.—Cash, and the Horses to be taken away at once. Intending purchasers should provide themselves with Watering Bridles and Leading Ropes.
G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 10th Feb. 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c. :—
G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Laddie."
B. A. G. "Banker."
G. A. H. "Marmion."
C. A. H. "Cheesecake."
A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.
W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon,
Byculla Commission Stables.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

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Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
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A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
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The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
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Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
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Colored Chiniz Organdi.
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White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
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Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
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Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
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Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
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The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
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White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
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A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
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Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
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Plain Black Glace Silks.
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Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
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Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
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Black Silk Stockings.
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Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

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The same	do.	B	„	30	0
Table Forks	do.	A	„	38	0
The same	do.	B	„	28	0
Dessert Spoons	do.	A	„	30	0
The same	do.	B	„	22	0
Dessert Forks	do.	A	„	28	0
The same	do.	B	„	20	0
Tea Spoons	do.	A	„	18	0
The same	do.	B	„	14	0
Sugar Bows	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	„	3	0
Salt Spoons	do.	A	per doz.	18	2
The same	do.	B	„	15	0
Egg Spoons	do.	A	„	19	0
The same	do.	B	„	16	0
Mustard Spoons	do.	A	„	18	0
The same	do.	B	„	15	0
Sauce Ladles	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	„	2	12
Soup Ladles	do.	A	„	13	8
The same	do.	B	„	11	0
Gravy Spoons	do.	A	„	6	8
The same	do.	B	„	6	8

With a view to effecting a speedy sale, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., under instructions from the Consignor are enabled to offer FIFTEEN PER CENT. off the above prices for CASH.
N. B.—Orders will be received for supplies from England if accompanied by cash at a considerable reduction on the foregoing.
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FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.
No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.
Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.
Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.
All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.
Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection.—Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

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Home News, Jan. 4 ....Rs. 0 8
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Illustrated London News, Jan. 2........... 0 10
Weekly Dispatch, Jan. 3 .... 0 10
The Queen and Lady's News, Jan. 2 .... 0 10
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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "JEDDO."

Family Friend, vol. July to Dec.'63 ....Rs. 3 0
London Society, ditto.............. 7 4
Chambers's Journal, ditto.............. 3 8
Once a Week, ditto.............. 5 12
Cover for Vol. 4 London Society.............. 1 4
——— Family Friend volume.............. 0 12
——— Ladies Treasury ditto 7.............. 1 0
——— Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 6.............. 0 12
——— Once a Week, Vol. 9.............. 1 0
——— Bow Bells, Vol. 1.............. 2 0
Adcock's Engineer and Contractor's Pocket Book 1864. 4 8
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book 1864.............. 4 8
Page's Life light of Songs.............. 2 12
Mrs. Trollope's Life of a Clever Woman.............. 1 8
Wilkie Collins's No Name.............. 4 8
The Old Helmet 2 Vols.............. 9 0
Counsel and Comfort.............. 2 12
Guthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel.............. 2 12
Brown's Spectropia, spectral illusions, 1st series 1 14
Burton's Abeokuta and the Camaroon Mountains, 2 vols [illegible]
Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part IV [illegible]
Speke's Journal of Discovery of Source of the [illegible]
Alford's Queen's English [illegible]
Sylvia's Lovers [illegible]
Musical Herald, Vol. 2 [illegible]
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals [illegible]
Lost and Saved. By Mrs. Norton [illegible]
Treatises on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, [illegible] Gillmor [illegible]
Aimard's The Freebooters, the Indian Sc[illegible] Trail Hunter, the Pirate of the Prairie, Indian Scalper, each [illegible]
Paddon's Games—Cards and Bagatelle. Each [illegible]
The Interview. The Corner Cupboard. Enquire Within. Notices to Correspondents. Each.... 2 0
New Infantry Drill, 1862. Official Edn 3 0
——— ——— Pocket Edn.... 1 0
Instruction of Musquetry 1 0
Major A. on Short Whist 2 0
Colonel B. on Whist 3 12
Cavendish on Whist 2 0
Queen's Regulations. Official Edn 3 0
——— ——— Pocket Edn 1 0
Catholic Directory for 1864 .... 1 4
Weale's Dictionary of Technical Terms 3 0
——— Recent and Fossil Shells 5 0
——— Weights and Measures of all Nations 1 2
——— Treatise on Electro-Metallurgy 1 2
——— Handbook to the Electric Telegraph 0 12
——— Art of Building 0 12
——— Rail Working 0 12
——— Machinery, &c 1 2
——— ——— Plates 5 8
——— Civil Engineering 3 8
——— Land and Engineer Surveying 1 8
——— Civil Engineering in North America 2 4
——— Mathematical Instruments 0 12
——— Plane and Spherical Trigonometry 1 8
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——— Law of Contracts 0 12
——— Metropolitan Building Act 2 0
——— Local ditto 1 2
——— Local Amendment ditto 0 12
——— Six Legislative Enactments 0 12
——— Railways. By Stephenson 1 2
——— Arches, Piers, &c 1 2
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ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ex Steamer Salsette.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received large supplies of NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, comprising all the most important recent Publications of which a List will appear on Tuesday next, and their Miscellaneous Stock has been increased by the following additions :—

WATER COLOURS, including—
Winsor and Newton's New Colour Aureolin.
This colour is not sufficiently known to Amateur Artists in India, attention is therefore called to it as filling a void in the group of figments, that hitherto has been severely felt by Artists, and, with Ultramarine and Rose Madder, it completes a triad of pure primitive colours of the highest order. Mr. Penley says, "Having most impartially and diligently tested the qualities of the Aureolin, I can and do most conscientiously recommend its adoption by all who practise water colour painting."
The following table of compound Tints will be found extremely useful :—
Aureolin, Burnt Sienna, Indigo
Aureolin Indigo.
Aureolin, Burnt Sienna.
Aureolin Vandyke Brown, Indigo or French Blue.
Aureolin, Oxide of Chromium.
Aureolin Burnt Umber.
Aureolin Sepia.
Aureolin Emerald Green.
Aureolin Brown Madder.
Aureolin Lepia or Rose Madder Cobalt.
Aureolin Lights and Cobalt or Indigo.
Aureolin Rose Madder.
Thacker, Vining & Co. continue to import consignments of Water Colours by each steamer to ensure perfect freshness.—By this opportunity Rolls of Prepared Canvas 30 and 42 inches solid Blocks and Drawing Books have been secured, together with other useful materials.

WINDSOR AND FROGMORE.

A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath.
On the slopes at Windsor, in which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Deodura*, a Tree planted by the Queen. Rs. 12.
Windsor Gardens, The Cedar Tree planted by the Prince Consort. Rs. 9.
The Queen's Apartments, a very fine view of the exterior of this part of the Castle. Rs. 9.
The North side of Windsor Castle, in the distance, Thobbing in the foreground. Rs. 9.
The East Terrace Windsor Castle, from the Queen's Apartments. Rs. 9.
The York and Lancaster Towers, Windsor. Rs. 9.
Virginia Water, Windsor. Rs. 9.
In the Gardens at Frogmore. Rs. 9.
Domestic Life at Frogmore, with Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Lady Cameron. Rs. 9.
Portraits of Alfred Tennyson and Thomas Carlyle, photographed from life by W. Jeffrey. Each Rs. 4.
Lord Clyde, a splendid photograph of the marble Bust by G. Ewing of Glasgow. Rs. 6.

NEW CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

A selection of New Pictures in this beautiful process is added by this Mail, the subjects are as follows :—
Returning from Market after Calcott, 25 by 17. Rs. 25.
Bettws-y-coed, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Falls of the Slugwy, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Dryburgh Abbey after Burrell Smith, 22½ by 14¾. Rs. 18.
Heidelberg after Rowbotham, 19½ by 13¾. Rs. 16.
Lago Magiore do. 20 by 13¼. Rs. 16.
Milking Time after S. Cooper, 17 by 11¼. Rs. 16.
Before the Altar—an oval representing a Bride, 18 by 11. Rs. 16.
Wallenstadt and Lake of Geneva a pair each. Rs. 16.
Llyn Meoyngil after Penley, 19½ by 8. Rs. 10.
Buttermere ditto. 18¾ by 7¾. Rs. 10.
Ennerdale ditto. 18¾ by 7¾. Rs. 10.
Windsor Castle, Penley, 15¼ by 9. Rs. 9.
Alessio, Gulf of Genoa, Rowbotham, 15¼ by 9. Rs. 9.
Loch Katrine, Urquhart Castle, Lochnager Dundecame Castle, Loch Lomond, Loch Arne! a set of six views of Lake Scenery after Richardson, 14 by 10. Each Rs. 9.
View in South Wales after Rowbotham, 12¾ by 9¼. Rs. 6.
In the Gadamanthal, Tyrol,—ditto, 12¼ by 8¼. Rs. 6.
Amalfi after Leitch, 12¼ by 9. Rs. 6.
Bridge of Prague after S. Proul, 8¾ by 11¾. Rs. 6.
Water Gate, on the Rhine do. 9¼ by 12¾. Rs. 6.
Loch Etine after Coupley Fielding, 10¼ by 7. Rs. 6.
Loch Tay ditto. 10¼ by 7. Rs. 6.
Castle of Ostea (Papal States) Rowbotham, 12¾ by 8¾. Rs. 6.
Green Laws landscape after ditto. 10¼ by 7¼. Rs. 5.
* Any selection from the above can be framed either in wood or (what is more usual) in gold beading and will be orwarded carefully packed to any address.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—A three storied HOUSE facing the sea with stabling for 4 horses.—Apply to the Editor care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET.—Four Warehouses on the Elphinstone Bunder Nos. 3, 6, 9 and 10. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent Mr. Ryan.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Two Sermons will be preached on SUNDAY next, in the Cathedral Church in behalf of the Funds of the above named Institution.

Divine Service in the morning at 11 A.M.
evening at 6 P.M.

W. K. FLETCHER,
Senior Chaplain.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF 11,565 Bars, 35 Bundles Iron and 1099 Bundles Nail Rods, shipped by the St. Rollox Malleable Iron Company per *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, consigned to order, are hereby requested to dispatch boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents for ship *Myrtle* and Owners.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 18th day of January next, at twelve of the clock at noon, for the purpose of passing a resolution (if the Shareholders so think fit) pursuant to the 7th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, to ratify and confirm a Resolution of the Board of Directors, of which the following is a Copy.

Extract from Resolutions of a Board of Directors held on Monday the 28th day of December 1863.

Resolved.—That the existing Capital of the Company be increased from One Million Sterling to the amount of Two Millions Sterling by the creation of Ten Thousand New Shares of £100 each, upon the terms following :—

1.—The New Shares shall be issued at £2 per Share premium.

2.—Of the Ten Thousand Shares, Eight Thousand shall be offered in the proportion of four New Shares for every five present Shares to the Shareholders appearing upon the Register on the 15th day of January next, and the remaining Two Thousand Shares shall be reserved for special allotment by the Directors at the same premium, to any persons they think fit.

3.—A deposit of £3 per Share, together with the premium of £2 per Share, making a total of £5 per Share, shall be paid upon application, and no applications from Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom shall be received subsequent to the 28th day of January next, nor from Shareholders resident in India, subsequent to the 30th day of March next, after which day the Shareholders not applying shall be considered to have renounced their right to an allotment.

4.—Any Shares not so applied for shall be dealt with in the discretion of the Directors.

5.—No preference or priority as regards dividends or otherwise over the Shares in the now existing Capital shall exist in favor of the New Shares, and in the declaration of Dividends, the same shall be computed and paid rateably upon the Capital from time to time paid up.

6.—That an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders be called to ratify and confirm the preceding Resolutions and that notice thereof be given to the Shareholders by a Advertisement and Circular letters.

And notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed preparatory to the meeting from the 15th of January to the 18th of January next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.

16, Cornhill, London, 31st December 1863.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

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Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 119 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses ; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore* will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta, per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed on MONDAY, next, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAIL FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mail for Kurrachee, Sind, and Persian Gulf, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Sunday .... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday .... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even h. m.	Evening Gun-fire.
Fri.	12	Twilight ends at 7.15	6 31	5 58	1 56	2 19	10th February 1864. Time—[illegible]
Sat.	13	Venus sets at 3.8.	6 31	5 58	2 40	3 4	
Sun.	14	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 30	5 59	3 29	3 55	
Mon.	15	Mars rises at 3.51m.	6 29	5 59	4 27	5 4	
Tue.	16	Mars sets at 3h.15m	6 29	5 59	5 41	6 27	
Wed.	17	Jupiter rises at 0.7.	6 29	5 6?	7 9	7 4?	
Thu.	18	Jupiter sets at [illegible]	6 2?	5 0	8 2?	9 56	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 22	KURRACHEE	Feb. 3
AGRA	Feb. 6	LAHORE	Feb. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 30
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Feb. 6
BANGALORE	Feb. 5	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 3	MEERUT	Feb. 5
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 30	PENANG	Jan. 21
DELHI	Feb. 4	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1864.

IT is the merest truism that the disposal of the extensive patronage of the services is one of the most invidious duties of a Governor, and one which from its publicity, and from the personal character of the interests affected, is most especially obnoxious to hostile criticism. On this subject public opinion never fails to have its say, right or wrong: at one time pointing out that selection by merit is made too arbitrarily, to the disregard of the just claims of seniority: at another hinting at the predominance of feminine influence, or at the great principle that the personal friends of the higher powers must be provided for. Exceptionally fortunate, indeed, is the dispenser of the loaves and fishes who escapes one or other of these imputations. Trite, however, as the subject is, it appears likely to acquire perpetual freshness from the new matter for comment afforded by the proceedings under the present regime. Sir George Clerk, though he did make some queer appointments from time to time, had undeniably an eye for the right man in important cases; but it is difficult to see how the promotions made by the "king of men"—to borrow the recent expression of a contemporary—admit of explanation on any principle whatever. Not many months ago the post of Under Secretary in the Revenue Department was, we believe, on the point of being filled by a young gentleman of about three years' standing and of high Revenue connections. The public escaped this; but the sister department of the service is now the scene of almost equally brilliant performances, as shown by a recent *Gazette*. One of Sir George Clerk's oddest appointments was the sudden thrusting, unasked, of a Revenue officer of ten years' standing into the place of acting Judicial Assistant to the Collector of Sattara—scandal said, in a moment of peevishness. This eccentric transfer Sir Bartle Frere has followed up by sending that officer first to another judicial appointment at Kaira, and now to act as Judge at Kurrachee—a place which, from its rising commercial importance and the frequency of cases involving questions of English mercantile law, demands especially a judge of experience and something approaching to legal training, and where anything of the nature of *cutcha* practice or "Mofussil Justice" would more than at any other place be glaringly public: while the vacancy made at Kaira has been filled up by a gentleman whose shattered health has rendered him for the last five years notoriously useless to Government in the Revenue Department, but who, it appears to be held, will do well enough for the mere administration of justice, in which, it is to be presumed, he will be guided by special inspiration, in default of any previous experience.

Such an appointment as this almost challenges the conjecture that it is intended to play into the hands of those who contend that Civilian Judges should be entirely done away with and the work entrusted to trained lawyers: for nothing could be more adapted to strengthen the case of the advocates of this view than, by a discreet abuse of judicial patronage, to give prominence to the weakest results of the present system. The inference is surely pardonable, that, if this is all the civil service can produce, the sooner it is removed from judicial life the better. Without, however, seeking so discreditable a solution as this, it may be supposed to be only a recurrence to the old traditional policy, which made the Mofussil Bench a shelf for incapacity. In either case the tendency is the same. There is not the slightest doubt that every such appointment is a direct and serious blow to the efficiency of the public service, to maintain which in the midst of the general spread of native education and intelligence is one of the most essential duties of Government. We have nothing to do with the claims or grievances of existing judicial officers; a bad appointment has a wider effect than the immediate disappointment which it may give to two or three individuals. It cannot be expected that juniors, whose tastes and studies would lead them to the judicial branch of the service, will not hesitate to commit themselves to it, and to undergo the unthankful and monotonous work of its lower grades, if they are deprived of the confidence that their apprenticeship to the work will be recognised as giving them a preferential claim to higher and more responsible posts. Much of the light estimation in which Mofussil Judges were, and are still, held by the professional lawyer may be traced to the careless manner in which men were formerly shifted from the Cutcherry to the Adawlut and vice versa; and a year or two ago Government appeared to be awake to the fact that it was desirable to encourage such of their servants as showed a preference and aptitude for judicial work to devote themselves steadily to that branch of the service, and thus to raise up a class of trained judicial officers, whom a sound general knowledge of the principles of law, supplemented by familiarity with its working in this country, and with the native languages and character, might render no unworthy colleagues of the barrister Judges of Bombay. Such might well be secured: but such will *not* be secured, if the Mofussil Bench is to be made a "refuge for the destitute" or a change for the capricious. Nor does the evil stop here. What safeguard is there that the Revenue Department, the Military Staff, or any other branch of the services will fare better, with regard to promotion? Nothing puts life and heart into the exertions of the public service like the conviction that zeal and ability will be appreciated and rewarded, but, the suspicion once fairly roused that other influences may at any time override their claims, the very blandest courtesy will not avail to restore the former confidence. *Non avium citharaeque cantus somnum reducent.* The drawing room popularity which is won by the charm of manner and address may be good summer wear: but the respect which springs from reliance on fairness and justice is more lasting.

IT is not often that we assume the right of overruling the decisions of the Press at home in matters exclusively English. We have learnt long since by this at times annoying example of our contemporaries themselves how seductively easy it is for good folks to speculate on and recommend the removal of nuisances which have no counterpart in their own circle and to wonder at what they are pleased to call the apathy with which people exposed to their unchecked virulence put up with them. Experience, if it has taught us nothing else, may at least have brought us to the conviction that inaction in such a case is not always to be construed as indifference. Now, chief among the class of subjects on which at the present moment we feel tempted to differ with our friends at home is a nuisance which has within the space of the last three years been steadily on the ascendant, and which may be said to have culminated at the period at which our last advice left London. Prize fighting, which has of late become so common, has, we regret to observe, been treated of as scientifically by the Press, and discussed as patiently as if it were a highly praise-worthy but unappreciated institution. We claim by virtue of our very remoteness from a country in which this horrible system is permitted to exist to be in a position to discuss it on sounder principle than our brother journalists have lately done at home. That a people not naturally cruel should come to interest itself in the details of so brutal a spectacle as that presented by a duel in cold blood is a phenomenon in itself requiring explanation. The fact that the public has taken such an interest is, we think, beyond dispute. The "Fourth Estate" of the realm on the occasion of the last "Great Battle" was present almost in its entirety, and the only members of the commonwealth of the pen who absented themselves on principle were fain for some few days after the occurrence virtually to recant their professions of disgust by quoting their brethren's reports *en masse*. How then are we to account we ask again for so wide an extension of this grossly depraved taste? We think the answer is not far to seek. It comes we believe from that craving after excitement so often experienced by persons subject to the terrible monotony to which a highly artificial state of living has reduced the bulk of our home population. "Sensation dramas" with real water and "real headers" have proved an irresistible bait for the play-going public, while following in the wake of the theatrical manager and entering in a still less restricted manner for his customers we have the enterprising proprietors of the "Halls" which have sprung up so rapidly in all parts of London bringing forward a Blondin, a Leotard and an Olmer. From revelling in this exhibition of foolhardy feats and displays of reckless energy it is but a step further to desire to see men "box without the muffle" and gloat over the proceedings of an actual affray. Nor is the spirit we are deploring confined entirely to those who have no other sources of receiving gratification than indulgence in the sensual pleasure derived from sight seeing. The Press teems with "Sensation novels" in which the interest centres on a defiance of the law and a blind following of impulse to an extent which violates the oldest established notions of social rights. "Aurora Floyd" and "Lady Andley's Secret" both from the same pen with but a short interval and both almost identical in subject show us the public as measured by the popular novelist. *Omnes eodem cogimur*, and the principle which drives us along the common path is that of the effete Sybarite who incessantly was hankering after some excitement that should be new. If we have at times boasted that nothing could ever bring the English people to witness shows such as those of a Spanish bullfight, we think it high time for us to acknowledge that we have laid the flattering unction to our soul too soon. The rude energy of the real fighting man forms it is quite clear an acceptable foil to the dull propriety of a law fearing people, and the prize fighter is for the hour one of our "representative men." We are not aware of his having as yet figured as the hero of a novel but perhaps his turn for that species of canonization has yet to come. For the moment we must continue to witness the success of heroes after the pattern of Miss Braddon's equivocal tales. The bigamist and the seducer have possession of the stage, and bigamy and seduction will no doubt continue the flavoring element in the concoction of literary fiction until each sensation procurable from the breach of old fashioned matrimonial rights has been exhausted. The flat nosed pug professional may well be content to bide his time. The public that has raved after a Spurgeon and Tom Sayers almost in the same day may yet grow *blasé* to the excitement of this particular form of the domestic drama and be willing to go further afield for an interesting object of romance. Scarcely anything appears more probable than that a public which has long interested itself in *tours de force* with the Seventh Commandment should suffer a reaction on the subsidence of that interest in favor of a class whose avocation is avowedly that of *cracking* if not actually breaking its predecessor in the Decalogue. Justice will then we have no doubt be demanded for a profession the origin of which is lost in the haze of antiquity with the exercitations of a Castor and a Pollux, and P. B. A., the affix to the style of Professors of the noble art, will come to indicate a rank equal at the very least to that at present denoted by F. R. S., K. G., and the rest of the alphabetical honors of the "Royal Red Book."

In the meantime it may be worth while enquiring whether there are really any grounds whatever for desiring a "revival" of the Ring. Let us consider first the argument so often adduced, that the maintenance of prize-fighting secures a high standard of efficiency as regards the science of 'self defence.' If for 'self defence' we were to read 'aggression on one's neighbour' we should probably nine times out of ten be nearer the mark as regards the purpose to which the proficiency of the pugilist is applied. But it so happens that it is just the science that we miss in the brutal scene presented by those straggling giants King and Heenan at Wedhurst in December last. The contest of those Sons of Anak was positively destitute of one particle of tactics, about as instructive as a piece of scientific fighting as the contest of two reasonless brutes. Heenan tried and nearly succeeded in his amiable endeavour to strangle King, and King hammered away with hardly an opposing guard at the frontispiece of his opponent until he had smashed every feature out of shape. We feel certain that if popular feeling be on the turn the fight at Wedhurst will be a very seasonable event in hastening the reaction.

Some few however—chiefly those we suspect whose acquaintance with the subject is theoretical—bid us beware of rooting up the tares with the wheat and condemning a useful institution on account of the abuses it gives shelter to. It must so happen they argue that at some time in a man's life he meets his enemy in the gate and finds he has 'nothing at all in his hand but his fist' for the encounter. Sparring they would tell us not only enables man to make the best use of his natural weapon, but tends directly to remove the sad tendency to degeneracy involved in the pursuits of sedentary life. A peaceful occupation the poet laments,

"Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros."

'The *glove's* the thing' with which, if not to make man *ferus*, at any rate to shampoo away from him the incrustations of effeminacy.

"Ah! but" interposes its advocate "you forget what the Ring was when Tom Cribb, Molineux, and Jackson were its heroes and its performances patronized by the attendance of 'the first gentleman in Europe' and the *crême de la crême* of London exquisites." When men like these could look on without scruple at the doings of the roped arena is it not quite as possible that you may have grown a little over fastidious as that the sport itself has altered for the worse? We must look a little below the surface for a proper answer to the insinuation. "In good old days when George the Third was King" they managed a good many matters besides the Ring on principles very different from those obtaining now. We are not echoing the old clubbist's grumble of "the country going to the devil Sir!" when we say that we ascribe the decadence of the Ring as an institution to the revolution created by the developement of our Railways. Without joining in the crusade of old fogeyism against steam, gas, and the electric telegraph we cannot but acknowledge that many social scandals and the special one we have been de, scanting on in particular have under the influence of the rail attained proportions and assumed a character which no longer leave society at liberty to treat them with indifference. The Ring was always a blackguard institution and the morality of the turf was probably never up to the standard of average professing Christians: but there is no blinking the question that the turf *morale* has sadly deteriorated of late from the facilities afforded to all classes of engaging systematically in transactions formerly limited to the small class of wealthy and *soi disant* honorable as well as idle men. To regular attendance at the prize Ring an insuperable barrier was in those days opposed to the masses by the simple matter of expense, and thus the exhibition stood absolved from one of the most disgusting features it presents at the present day. "In the palmy days of the Ring" so fondly dwelt upon by the modern advocates for its restoration the performances of its heroes were witnessed by a select company of *roués* who arranged the details of the combat in the comparative secrecy of their own circle and were whirled down to the scene of action in their own equipages—the pugilist not unfrequently finding a seat by the side of his aristocratic patron. The *plebs*—the οἱ πολλοί—the "Unconvicted Classes" as that worthy old Tory "W. B." was pleased to style them to their faces the other day, could calculate with about the same certainty on attending a prize fight as they could on receiving invitations to a State Ball. *Nous avons changé tout cela.* The wizard steam has touched England with his wand and the whole aspect of society has become changed. We acknowledge thankfully the thousand blessings he has scattered on Trade and Industry throughout the land, but as lovers of fair racing we lament deeply to be obliged to ascribe to the same source the indisputable evidence that has lately met our eye as to the increase of the scampish element on the turf, while as regards prize fighting we shall be able to rejoice that it has been brought forward again through the same agency provided the public be led thereby to see it in its true light and pronounce it incompatible as an Institution with the respect for law order and decency that ought to prevail in a community laying claims to march in the van of civilization.

WE are requested by the members of the Bombay Bar to state that Sir Mordaunt Wells has accepted their invitation to a dinner at the Byculla Club, which has been fixed for the 8th of March. All the members of the Bar without exception have joined in the invitation, and it is intended, we understand, to ask all the Judges of the High Court and Mr. Hore, the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, to meet the distinguished guest. Sir Mordaunt left Bombay on Wednesday by rail to visit the caves of Ajunta and other remakable places in the Central Provinces; and he will, if time allows, see Beejapoor before returning to the Presidency.

We regret to learn that one of Sir Mordaunt's portmanteaus, containing valuable silk stuffs collected in the Punjab, was stolen on board the Kurrachee steamer after she had anchored in our harbour, and while the passengers were preparing to land. Suspicion has fallen on two of the stewards of the steamer, and, as the matter is in the able hands of Mr. Forjett, the stolen property will in all probability be recovered.

A subscription has been started in Bombay for the master and crew of the unfortunate ship *Emma Jane* which was lately burnt by the *Alabama*. Whatever our political opinions may be respecting the civil war in America, we ought all to co-operate heartily in alleviating, so far as lies in our power, the sufferings of the victims of that fratricidal conflict; and it will give us pleasure to forward to Captain Jordan any contributions that may be sent to us for this purpose.

THE *Delhi Gazette* states that there have been some disturbances in the Gwalior territory, owing to the Maharajah's demands for revenue being resisted. Scindia has returned along with Captain Hutchinson, the Political Agent, by mail cart to the capital.

LETTERS from Peshawur to the same journal mention that the Commander-in Chief's camp was expected in that station on the 1st, and the rumour was that it would remain there till about the 8th when it would return towards Umballa. The Chief, it was said, was contemplating a ride through Huzara—one of his rides—accompanied by a few of his staff.

A SLIGHT improvement, says the *Delhi Gazette*, took place recently in the money market of the Punjaub, and discount on Calcutta hoondees at sixty-one days, fell to 2-8 and 2-12 per cent. But a sudden reaction has, we regret to hear, taken place, and such is the present scarcity of money at the principal mart of Umritsur; that hoondees on Bombay are selling at 6-2 to 6-4 per cent., a higher rate than prevailed at *any time* during the mutiny. Great fears are entertained that the extreme scarcity of money may lead to very unfavorable results.

WE learn from the *Allahabad Observer* that another of those atrocious leaders of rebellion has just met with his deserts. Hunnoomaun, who was a prisoner in the Allahabad jail when the mutiny broke out, but who was released by the mutineers, carried fire and sword into the British cantonments, and not only did his share of plundering and devastating here, but entered the villages of a rich and loyal zemeendar not many miles from Allahabad, and committed all sorts of depredations there. A reward of 1,000 Rs. was offered for his apprehension, but Hunnoomaun managed to escape detection till the other day. Being always well dressed, with gold ornaments about his person, people did not seem to recognize him as a desperado of the mutinies, till at last suspicion was excited against him by his being always seen armed with a lathee, as if always anticipating an attack. Making themselves somewhat more certain, a lot of villagers then resolved upon seizing him, and on their attempting to do so, Hunnoomaun, who is a big, powerful man, showed fight, and actually kept his assailants off, and might have even made good his escape, had it not been that the latter took to pelting him with clods of earth, when several of these hitting him about the face knocked him over senseless. His seizure then became easy, and he was soon secured and placed in confinement. Suffice it to say, that his crimes were fully established against him; he was convicted on the clearest evidence, and sentenced by the judge, Mr. G. P. Money, to transportation for life.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

KURRACHEE, 11TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Tilly* left for Bombay.

GALLE, 11TH FEBRUARY.

French Steamer *Tagre* sailed for Suez.
French Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

COCHIN, 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bishop of Calcutta arrived here on the 30th ultimo, taking his residence at Bolghatty. He visited Cochin next day and preached at the Protestant Church. So unostentatious has been his Lordship's visit to these parts that nothing whatever is known as to his further movements.

The ship *Ardencraig*, Captain Harrison, arrived here on the 30th ultimo from Cardiff (touching at Colombo) with a full cargo of coals. She is discharging outside, after which, I presume, she will be laid on for London.

The assault case referred to in my last, has been committed to the Joint Magistrate's Court and will come on for trial to-day. Day by day the matter assumes a more serious aspect, as one of the men assaulted, I hear, lies in a dangerous state at the Hospital. Great efforts are being made by the defendants and their friends to bring about an amicable settlement, but their overtures are steadily rejected by the plaintiffs, who are willing to abide by the decision of the Court.

The *Cochin Chronicle* has come out in its new garb. But fancy, Mr. Editor, a paper, professing to be "published every Saturday evening" only making its appearance on Tuesday morning, and even then without a leader!

The *Alabama* has not since been heard of. Some gossiping people seem to be under the impression that she is waiting off this port of hovering about in the vicinity to make a prize or a vessel now in our harbour. Just as if the cruiser had any means of knowing that the said ship is in the port at all. The vessel meant was formerly an American, being built at Boston, but is now carrying the British flag, owned by Englishmen, and a British ship in every sense of the word.

The weather is getting warmer every day, and cholera, I am sorry to say, has made its appearance here, confining its ravages to the suburban parts of the town. In one family 4 have fallen victims, 3 in the short space of 12 hours.

The Rajah of Cochin continues seriously ill, and very little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

OOTACAMUND, 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE strong winds that usually prevail at this season of the year are now blowing in all their fury, and pulmonary complaints are rather numerous. The form that they have assumed generally appears to be that of pneumonia, and the sufferers are chiefly ladies, pointing probably to the insufficient clothing worn by the softer sex. There is certainly a great deal of attraction in a neck competing with that of the swan, and a skin putting snow to the blush, but which member of the lordly division of the human family would desire such fascinations at the expense of the health of the possessors? If the theory that beauty most concealed is most seductive has any foundation in truth, the sooner it is impressed on the ladies of Ootacamund, the more promotive it will be of their health. At all events, discretion is evidently better than injudicious display in a climate like this, unless with the alarming examples before them, our "captors leading captives" will persist in a neglect so fraught with serious consequences. Alluding to theory leads me to notice one which I have found to be as much at fault in this mountain region, as I have observed it to be elsewhere—namely, that strong winds dispel malarious exhalations, and destroy the incipient causes of epidemic diseases. Two Canarese gardeners died here recently of cholera. They occupied a hut some way up Elk Hill, a hill that deflects every wind that blows, and sends it down the slope in a perfect hurricane. Their residence therefore was not in want of ventilation, but both succumbed after a few hours illness. It may be that the disease brought up by a batch of convicts lately, who were thrust into the Lawrence Asylum prison-shed on the other side of the hill, percolated through the mountain side and made victims of these men. If so, the idea is grand as well as new, and should be placed on record as the latest in hygiene. But leaving play aside, it looks to me as if the breezes of heaven were beneficial only to those sufficiently clad to resist the action on the cuticle, and from it, on the mucous membrane within. It is, I believe, an admitted fact that the skin does not act in cases of cholera. What is supposed to be an effect, may also be a cause. If the greater prevalence of cholera amongst the natives in the plains, is due to the comparative nakedness of their persons, and their wretched diet, both these conditions operate here with enhanced force from the inclemency of the climate and the scarcity of provisions; and if cholera when once developed becomes a contagious disease, there is an end to the exemption of the Neilgherries from its effects. That the gardeners to whom I have referred died of cholera, I am assured most positively. It is therefore clear, that if we would avoid having one of the most deadly plagues of the low country amongst us, we must organize an establishment on an extensive scale for clothing and provisioning the native population. But as this is not practicable, we must submit with fortitude to the fate that awaits us.

Ootacamund is beginning already to be filled; I mean crammed. The pertinacity with which people, especially male visitors, will seek accommodation, is astonishing. Instances have been known, in which men have consented to put up with a bed in a veranda, rather than be deprived of a temporary residence in the first sanitary settlement in India. An escape from heat, for however short a time, is no doubt the main object in view, but as the great majority of those who come up "in the season," are holiday seekers, the attractions of scenery and picnic excursions have a great deal to do with their presence. The more I think of it, the more I feel convinced, that a good hotel established here by a company would prove highly remunerative. A native hotel-keeper, Moonoosawmy, has no less than three large houses for his establishment, namely, South Downs, Awdry House, and Fern Hill. Mr. Sylk, the proprietor of the Union Hotel, is contemplating an enlargement of his premises. The Alexandra Hotel, kept by Miss Leigh, and scarcely more than a year old, is as popular as any of the others, and largely resorted to. A private hotel, under the management of Mrs. Dawes, the wife of the Secretary to the Club, is not in a position to meet more than a fourth of the applications that are made for rooms. You will see from this that, as I have said, there is ample opening for an Hotel company; *your* Hotel company. All that will be needed to make it successful will be an adoption of the English system of charging so much for apartments, and so much for things actually consumed, for there is a great cry about the Indian practice of debiting lodgers for breakfasts and dinners never put before them. A circumstance too that will eventually, if not soon, bring *some* Hotel company here is, that houses are being fast bought up by Wynaad planters for their own special use. Within the last two months many dwellings have been so purchased, and there is now a third party in the field. When every available residence is in this manner appropriated by a class rising in wealth and independence, the public has a deep interest in the suggestion I have made, and will be but too thankful to any corporate association that will make provision for a want so rapidly increasing in urgency.

The subject of the court of enquiry alluded to in my last is still here, cooling his heels, if not a higher part of his organism.

The departure of Major Wapshare to England will, I understand, depend on his disposing of his landed property, two houses known as Crew Hall and Fern Hill. Mrs. Coffin, the lady of whose dangerous illness I wrote, is, I am informed, again seriously indisposed. I have heard nothing further about the McIvor Sharpe case. Mr. McIvor, however, is a determined man, and not likely to let Mr. Sharpe slip through his fingers, after the indignities to which the latter exposed him. The latest talk in Ootacamund is regarding a marriage, the happy couple to be occupying different social positions. The father of the bridgroom elect it is said is furious on the subject, but if Henry the Eighth could have elevated commoners to the throne of England, there should be no serious objections to a foolish planter committing condescensions in the selection of a wife. "Go father and fare worse," is perhaps the motto this young man has engraved on the shield of his love.

BOMBAY.

WE hear that Mr. Ramos, Government Contractor for cutting wood has not been paid for the last three months, and his work people consequently are refusing to do any more work.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—The Court of Petty Sessions was yesterday unavoidably adjourned to Thursday next, in consequence of the absence of the most material witness in the case which was fixed for trial yesterday.

MR. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA has contributed a very handsome sum towards a Dhurumsala at Belgaum, which is at present under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Brynon. It is to be hoped his example will be followed by others.

TWO NATIVE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—At the recommendation of Dr. Stovell, Principal Inspector General Medical Department, and Dr. Peet, Principal of the Grant Medical College, two deserving sub-assistant surgeons, named Narayen Dajee and Bhickajee Amroot have been promoted by Government from the third to the second class grade of the sub-Assistant Surgeons.

THE American barque *Pericles*, we have much satisfaction in stating, anchored safely in Bombay harbour at noon yesterday. The residents of the island will not, therefore, lose their Yankee "notions" of fresh butter, ice, &c., &c. Her captain, Mr. Loring Snow, congratulates himself in having come the farthest way round to avoid the *Alabama*, whom he considers he has considerably outwitted.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—During the prevailing high prices of grain, it has become a very common practice with unprincipled vendors to defraud their customers by the use of false weights and measures, and almost every artifice is resorted to in order to increase their profits. Yesterday a Hindoo youngster scarcely out of his teens was convicted at the Fort Police Office, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees for having stuffed the bottom of his grain measure with a quantity of flour paste as almost to reduce the measure to one-fourth of its capacity.

SEVERAL of the Vakeels of Sattara have presented a petition to the Judges of the High Court, praying for the reversal of an order passed by the Judge, Mr. Mactier, requesting them to pass the present Vakel's examination before they would be allowed to practise in the Courts of that district. The petitioners first applied to the Government, who referred the case for the consideration of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court. The case accordingly came on yesterday on the appellate side, when Mr. Pandoorung Babbhudra, appeared for the petitioners. A full report will appear in a day or two.

A VAKIL OF THE HIGH COURT.—On Thursday last, after the Chief Justice had read the judgment in the case of the Moonsiff of Zeola, Mr. Anstey passed a very high compliment on Mr. Shantaram Narrayen, who, the learned Counsel remarked, had managed the case very ably, and were it not for the valuable assistance thus rendered, Mr. Anstey in his present state of health would hardly have been able to lay the case before the Court in the way he did within the time at his command. The successful termination of the case was, Mr. Anstey said, due to Mr. Shantaram's exertions.

THE health of the island is still improving. The deaths from fever have considerably lessened. Those from cholera show but little variation. The following is the official statement :—

Race	Disease	Deaths
EUROPEANS :	Cholera	0
	Fever	0
	Other diseases	4
	Accident	0
INDO-EUROPEANS :	Cholera	0
	Fever	0
	Other diseases	1
	Accident	0
HINDOOS :	Cholera	57
	Small-pox	12
	Fever	135
	Measles	5
	Other diseases	63
	Accident & violence	0
MUSSULMANS :	Cholera	12
	Small-pox	9
	Measles	2
	Fever	53
	Other diseases	24
	Accident	0
PARSEES :	Cholera	0
	Small-pox	0
	Measles	0
	Fever	4
	Other diseases	2
	Accidents	0
JEWS :	Measles	0
	Fever	2
	Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	Cholera	1
	Small-pox	0
	Fever	4
	Other diseases	9
NEGRO AFRICANS :	Cholera	0
	Small-pox	2
	Fever	0
	Other diseases	0
UNKNOWN RACES :	Cholera	0
	Other diseases	2

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	80	32	Nervous system	11	13
Small-pox	23	18	Respiratory system	24	22
Measles	7	8	Alimentary system	38	39
Fever	198	146	Urinary system	1	1
Sexonal system	3	2	Leprosy	1	1
Locomotive system	1	1	Dropsy	4	2
Cachexy	18	18	Accident	3	3
			Unknown cause	2	0

THE following Statement shows the Gross and Net Collections on account of Income Tax and Stamp Revenue of the Presidency of Bombay, (including the General and Political Treasuries subordinate thereto) during the month of December 1863 :—

Income Tax	Rs.	1,59,800
Deduct Refund		2,326
	Rupees	1,57,474
Stamps		3,53,200
Deduct Refund		3,460
	Rupees	3,49,740

IN accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of Sate, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to form a Sanitary Commission to consider and afford advice and assistance in all matters relating to the health of the Army, and to supervise the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements in Barracks, Hospitals, and Stations, as well as in Towns in proximity to Military Stations, in the Bengal Presidency.

The President and Secretary will be required to devote their whole attention to the special work of the Commission; but the other Members will serve in it in addition to their other duties.

President.—John Strachey, Esq., C.S.

Members.—Dr. C. A. Gordon, C.B., Depy. Inspr. Genl., H. M.'s Hospitals; Major C. K. Crosse, H. M.'s 52nd Light Infantry whilst his Regiment is stationed at the Presidency; Dr. J. P. Walker, Bengal Army; and Captain E. C. S. Williams, Royal Engineers.

Secretary.—Dr. J. P. Walker.

The Commission will be considered constituted from the date of arrival of the President at Calcutta.

Similar Sanitary Commissions will be formed in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.—*Gazette of India.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Lighthouses have been erected on Foul Point and Round Island in the entrance of Trincomalie Harbour. The lights are of the following description, and will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise every night after the 1st of February 1864.

Foul Point.—A flash light showing a brilliant flash every half minute, which is plainly visible 17 miles in clear weather, from a vessel's deck elevated 18 feet above the sea; a faint light is shown between the flashes, which is not visible beyond a distance of 7 miles.

Round Island.—A fixed bright light, which is plainly visible 10 miles in clear weather, from a vessel's deck elevated 18 feet above the sea; it shows a red light when brought to bear between the points W. by S. ½ S., and S. W. ½ S., which is not visible beyond a distance of 6 or 7 miles. Approaching between these bearings, the bright light is not seen.

The following directions are for the guidance of vessels entering the inner harbour. Approaching from the Southward, bring Foul Point light to bear West distant 2 miles; then steer N. W. until Round Island light bears W. S. W.; then steer direct for it until the extreme point of Chapel Hill* bears North; then steer W. by N. until Round Island light bears S. by E. ¼ E.; then steer N. by W. ¼ W., passing midway between Ostenberg Point and Sober Island, and keeping Round Island light bearing S. by E. ¼ E.; anchor immediately when the water is shoaled to 12 fathoms.†

Approaching from the Northward when Foul Point light is made, bring it to bear S. by E. ½ E., and steer direct for it until Round Island light bears S. W. ½ W.; then steer direct for it until the extreme point of Chapel Hill bears N. by E. ½ E.; and then follow the directions already given for approaching from the Southward after Chapel Hill bears North.

The Red light is intended to direct vessels clear of the dangers off Foul Point and Chapel Rock; therefore vessels working into the harbour should be careful to keep within its limits.

JAMES DONNAN, Master Attendant.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, Colombo, 19th December 1863.—*Gazette of India.*

* Chapel Hill being a high bluff headland, may be easily distinguished in the darkest night, as, when brought to bear N. or N. by E. ½ E., it will be only 1½ mile distant, and will be the extreme point of land visible in that direction.

† The lead should be kept going after passing Ostenberg Point, as the water shoals rapidly from 25 to 12 fathoms.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Business for disposal this day.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

General Motions.

Suits for hearing on Appeal.

96 Bhugwandass Gungaram *vs.* Mottecram Hurrynath.
27 Madowjee Damjee *vs.* Abba Thara.
109 Francis de Silva *vs.* H. W. Major.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

436 Abdoolla Vullud Padoolla *vs.* Nadur bin Allawoodeen.
441 Nourojee Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Thucker Khemjee Chuttoorbhooj
433 Damjee Purshotam *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee.
415 Oomersey Welljee and others *vs.* Khimjee Visram.
442 Thucker Coorjee Premjee *vs.* Khoja Manockbhoy Moossabhoy.
445 Ragoonath Dewcoonundun Pocuma *vs.* Gunputrao Wittul.
225 Shah Poonjabhoy Tarrachund *vs.* Shaw Rysee Lalljee.
437 Ludhabhoy Nuthoo *vs.* Moorarjee Cullianjee.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

11th February 1864.

F. L. Brown, Esq., Police Magistrate.

On a former occasion Mr. Anstey instructed by Mr. Khandarao Morojee had obtained on notice a Rule calling on the Magistrate to show cause why a certiorari should not go, to bring up the conviction of prosecutor, for the purpose of quashing it.

The Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar (instructed by Mr. Bickersteth, the Government Solicitor) showed cause last Tuesday, after which Mr. Anstey replied, and the Court reserved its judgment until to-day, when the Chief Justice briefly recapitulated the facts as follows.

This was a conviction under the Abkari Act of 1859 for having in possession a still capable of being used in the distillation of spirituous liquor. The appellant was a contractor for the supply of alcohol or spirits of wine to the Commissariat and other Government establishments. It appeared from the evidence for the Crown that he distilled the spirit from strong waters only such as rum, distilled toddy, fani &c. and not from raw juice; indeed that his still was unsuited to distillation from raw juice: and that no raw or undistilled toddy or other juice had been found on his premises when the still, then in work, was seized. He also produced witnesses on his own part who proved that they were licensed distillers from raw juice, or retorters of spirituous liquors, and that the materials which he used to distil alcohol from were spirituous liquors, purchased from them. Nevertheless the Police Magistrate had summarily convicted him under section 5, of the Bombay Act, of having a still &c. without licence, and sentenced him to pay a fine besides confiscating his still, and all the produce of it, materials &c. found on his premises, at the seizure. On this he had obtained a rule nisi to quash the conviction. The Court were of opinion, after hearing all the arguments on that rule, that it ought to be made absolute. Their Lordships felt themselves at liberty to hold that the Act related to such stills only as were used or capable of being used in the distillation, or manufacture, of the spirituous liquors to which the early part of that section, and the other sections, referred: viz. liquors to be used for drinking purposes. Alcohol, or spirits of wine, were not within that category: and this was a still peculiarly adapted to the distillation of alcohol or spirits of wine, and not of potable spirituous liquors. It was clear from the clauses of the English excise customs, and Tippling Acts, that pure alcohol or spirits of wine were not understood or meant by the term spirituous liquors. It would be very hard to hold otherwise. This certiorari must therefore issue upon the merits of the case: and it was of course unnecessary to consider another and a preliminary ground of objection to it on the score of alleged irregularities in the procedure.

Mr. Justice Arnould fully concurred in that judgment, although he had not had the advantage of hearing more than the statement of the case on the motion for the rule. What struck him chiefly was the injustice of calling upon this distiller from spirituous liquors which had already paid Abkari duty, and in the distillation of which a licensed and duty paying still had been employed, to pay those duties over again, upon his own extraction of the pure spirit.

The Chief Justice here remarked on some of the illustrations given by the American Lexicographer Webster of his definition of the word "spirit." One was some liquor which he called "spirit of flints." (Laughter)

Mr. Anstey suggested that it might have some reference to measurement by *quartz*. (Laughter)

The Chief Justice said that might be so. Certiorari issued as prayed.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER ESQ.,) 11*th Feb.* 1864.

FORGERY.—Kamrickram Soondas, who was charged on the 18th January last with uttering a forged Bank of Bombay note, was this day committed for trial at the High Court. He reserved his defence by the advice of his solicitor, and was admitted to bail, himself in Rs. 2000, and two sureties of Rs. 1500 each.

The evidence went to prove that the prisoner made a payment of Rs. 5,000, in five notes of Rs. 1000 each, the payment was made at night between 8 and 9 o'clock. Upon the person receiving the money and giving a receipt for the same asking the prisoner to enter the number of the notes by the side of the receipt he refused, alleging as an excuse that he had received the notes without taking the numbers. Upon this the prosecutor suspected something was wrong and gave the prisoner into custody. They were all (the prisoner and those present) taken to a European constable, who spread out the notes before them and asked the prosecutor if he suspected any or either of the notes, to point it out. Each one examined the notes but failed to discover the forged one, so well was it altered, and it was only by the water mark that the constable detected the one in which the alteration had been effected, this had originally been a note for Rs. 10 and had been altered to one of Rs. 1000.

Mr. Macfarlane for the prisoner maintained there was not sufficient evidence to commit. The charge upon which the prisoner had been summoned was for uttering a forged note. Any one of the highest respectability might utter a forged note, but still be guiltless of a crime. The law required that the issuer should know, at the time the note passed from him, that it was not genuine; in this case there was no evidence to prove the prisoner was aware of this, he was only a paid clerk in the firm for whom and upon whose account he paid the money, and Mr. Macfarlane submitted that no case had been made out against him. His worship replied that the prisoner was not then upon his trial, and there being in his opinion sufficient *prima facie* evidence, it was his duty to commit him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I commend to your readers the perusal of the following paragraph clipped from this-day's *Times of India* :—

"An Egyptian Red Sea Navigation Company, the 'Egiziano Massria' has now a steamer in Bombay port, the screw steamer *Nedjde*, Captain Ibrahim. She has come here to go into dock. Three other screw steamers of the same Company, viz., the *Gabare*, Captain Reinel, the *Hediaj*, Captain Mahmut, the *Jeddah*, Capt. Latif, are also expected here soon for the same purpose. This Company has four steamers plying in the Red Sea, all manned by officers and seaman of the Egyptian Government: the steamers belonged to the Government and were ceded to the Company. Two other screw steamers, the *Hoddejda* and the *Sanakin*, built in England for this Company, are now on their voyage round the Cape for Suez. Perhaps this Company might be encouraged to extend its operations and run a fortnightly steamer to Bombay."

"Truly," this is a wonderful "suggestion." Only fancy delicate ladies and children, to say nothing of invalids, being cooped up in a 500-ton steamer in the Red Sea in the month of August,—and that steamer, moreover, belonging to the Egyptian Government. The recent graphic description of a journey up the Nile by an Overland passenger, one would have thought *quantum suf.* for the strongest of stomachs.

I do not mean to reflect in any way injuriously on the officers or ships of the Egyptian Government. The *Medjidie*, no doubt, is a very good steamer. What I want to point out is the absurdity of bringing forward such "rot" as Egyptian Steamers competing with the P. and O. Company between here and Suez. We all know that at certain seasons of the year the steamers now on the line are barely large enough to accommodate the passengers, and that growling, and plenty of it, at such times takes place. But not one of those passengers would take a berth in the Egyptian boat, even if he were "accommodated" for half the cost of the other. Any opposition to the P. and O. Company to be effective, will have to be organised on a scale commensurate with that great Company's operations. Large, powerful, and swift steamers, good attendance, and gentlemanly captains and officers must be a *sine qua non*. A three-and-sixpenny Company will never answer, one conducted on liberal principles and by experienced men, no doubt would. It is the formation of such a service that should be steadily kept in view; and never in the annals of Bombay has such an opportunity for its realisation before occurred as at the present moment. We have no end of money, and that people are willing to embark it in enterprises of a commercial nature is apparent, not only from the numerous Companies that have recently sprang into existence, but by their readiness to embark in even the reclamation of Back Bay. An Egyptian Red Sea Company will never do for Bombay.

CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

5th Day, Thursday, 11th February.

IT would be injustice to the Races run this evening to attempt a description in a short hurried account. *Better time* we have never had nor indeed closer running and the interest and excitement rose to the highest pitch when the card gave us *double entries each* for three of the Horses, viz. "Raby" "Grey Leg" and "Kohinoor" at different weights and distances. No greater success, and fully deserved it is, ever attended any owner or Horse than has fallen to "The Hajee," and Hajee Abdool Waheb's "Raby." Such owners and nags demand our heartiest congratulations.

The result of the Races is as follows :—

The Hajee's "Raby" won the *Ally Shah's Challenge Cup* 1¼ Miles in 2 mts. 54 sec. carrying 8s. 3lbs..

And the *Elliott Trial Stakes* 2 miles in 3 mts. 51½ sec. carrying 7s. 4lbs., his *second* race of the day.

The Stranger's "Grey Leg" won the *Ladies Purse* 1½ mile in 3 mts. 22½ sec., carrying 9st. 3lbs,

The Stranger's "Kohinoor" won the Sweepstakes 1¼ mile and a distance in 3 mts. 15 sec., the easiest run race of the meeting, carrying 8st. 3lbs.

We shall next have the Handicaps Winners and Losers. "Raby" will no doubt rest on his laurels and give the others a chance; his last performance is wonderful, and I think for a Colt unsurpassed.

POCKET BOOK.

BENGAL.

THE *Friend of India* has certainly not much to thank the China papers for. In those last to hand the charges against Captain Sherard Osborne and Mr. Lay are grosser, but at the same time hazier, than ever. Plenty of abuse, but very little reasoning, and no facts. We have as yet only had Captain Osborne's explanation to go upon; but the facts therein stated, and which there is not the slightest reason to disbelieve, are far better grounds for the formation of an opinion than the vague guesses of Serampore—guesses of which the new viceroy has recently shown the value, rendering it necessary that for the future the dicta of that Oracle should be received with rather more than the usual *granum salis*! No sane man in Captain Osborne's position would have acted as he has done without a feeling stronger than surmise that his conduct would not meet with the disapproval of the Home government. We have as yet heard of anything proving the gallant Captain's insanity, and hold therefore to our expressed opinion regarding the correctness of his line of action. The *Friend's* slightly over-coloured picture of Captain Osborne cruising about with a fleet lumbering at his heels which he is unable to dispose of, is rather spoilt by the fact mentioned in our extract columns, that the Bombay Government have shown some desire to purchase two of the vessels. Another instance this of the fallacy of over-colouring to suit an imaginary point.—*Englishman, Feb.* 3.

IT is evident that the characters in the *Vicar of Wakefield* who appreciated "Shakespeare and the Musical glasses" were not drawn from Calcutta Society—unless Calcutta Society was very different in the days when Goldsmith wrote to what it is now.

On Monday evening the Calcutta Amateur Society, assisted by the Vocal Union and the Philharmonic Society, gave a representation on behalf of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund, for which object subscriptions are pouring in to the Central Committee at London from all parts of Great Britain and her colonies, except—Calcutta. Well we *are* an exclusive people here, and have no doubt a right to our opinion that "Shakespeare was a very over-rated man"—an opinion that a learned critic held before us, and an opinion which the majority of fashionable Calcutta very properly upheld, by not going near the performance on Monday evening.

Being a component part of the miserable few, who appreciated the good motives of the Amateur on this occasion, we went to St. James, and we can honestly say that we did not go away disappointed except in regard to the miserable attendance which assembled to do honor to the Poet's memory. We did not go, expecting to see a perfect representation of Shylock or Portia; the modest programme of the Amateurs expressly told us what we were to expect, but we managed to pass a very agreeable evening. The scenes from *Twelfth Night* were very well performed. The passages from the *Merchant of Venice* were not altogether so happily rendered, but then, who amongst Amateurs, is fit to play Shylock? It was the misfortune not the fault of the gentleman who was cast for that part, that he did not "come up to the mark," but we admire his pluck for having attempted the character at all. Portia, the Duke and Gratiano all deserve a meed of praise.

The Calcutta Vocal Union sang effectively and well, and the solos by the ladies were of course enthusiastically encored. The Philharmonic Society contributed very materially to the success of the evening, for it was a *success* in spite of the dispiriting influence of so small an audience. It is indeed a matter of regret that the good and "cannie" people of Calcutta, are determined to allow the Theatre to be sold. We have written our views on the subject, and were in hopes that the spirited proprietor of the Building would have received some substantial help from those who loved "cakes and ale" as well as Spurgeon and dry toast; but we believe that the only result of our appeal was a large amount of sympathy—principally from the fair sex—the men were wrapt in cotton; but the object of sympathy might exclaim with the part he was to have played on Monday last :—

"Call you that backing of your friends?
A plague upon such backing!"

However sympathy is all, we understand, that he has yet got, and consequently the Theatre must go to the hammer. Calcutta without a Theatre will, we think, be worse than Calcutta without a Health Officer, but this seems to be its destiny.

Mr. Charles Kean has lately written to the Calcutta Press to enquire, whether it would be advisable for him to attempt readings from Shakespeare here. We at one time thought that it would be, but our opinions have been forcibly changed since then, and we have it in contemplation to write to him that if he intends visiting Calcutta, the only place likely to be available for him will be one of the churches, (we presume that the High Court will be in the Town Hall) and having obtained permission from the Bishop for the use of the Building, he must, whatever he reads, avoid Shakespeare, lest he drive away the intellectual people of Calcutta. If he can play the bones or do anything on the tight rope, he may succeed, and perhaps be appreciated by a fashionable and crowded audience.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 3.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DR. FARQUHAR and family left Lahore yesterday to take up his appointment on the personal staff of the Viceroy. Mr. Cust and three infants left this morning for Calcutta en route to England. Mr. R. Egerton and family leave to-morrow for Saugor in the Central Provinces. Sir Robert Montgomery leaves on the 8th instant on an official tour, and Lady Montgomery and family for Calcutta and thence to England. Mr. and Mrs. Probyn, also, leave in a day or two for down-country, and Captain Boddam and family for Simla.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 3.

RAILWAY TO CHINA.

(From the Rangoon Gazette.)

IN our last issue we noticed the arrival of Mr. R. A. Barlow, the agent of an enterprising London firm, who had been sent out to Burmah with the view of securing the support of the king to a project for carrying a Railway through the territories of His Majesty to China. We said that we feared Mr. Barlow's mission, being a private one, was not likely to prove successful from the king's well known antipathy to foreigners—or, more correctly, to Englishmen—traversing his country and beholding its defenceless condition; and we implied some doubt as to the fairness of the undertaking, seeing that the idea of getting at Western China through Burmah was first conceived, and afterwards developed, and a definite route proposed, by Captain and Mr. Sprye.

To the courtesy of Mr. Barlow we are indebted for the following extract from the letter of instructions with which the London firm have provided him. This letter is dated 15th November, 1863 :—

In order to make it *quite clear*, and to prevent any unpleasantness with Captain and Mr. Sprye, we are not inclined to be interested in any concession of Railway or Telegraph, for the route proposed by them, but we wish to be kept entirely free from any invasion of their assumed rights in the above object. You are aware of the route proposed by them, and as the telegraph will be carried to China, via Singapore, we do not think

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this part of their project of much value or importance.

Our readers must now judge for themselves to what extent Mr. Barlow's mission is likely to interfere with the scheme of Captain and Mr. Sprye, but it rests with us to point out the mistake under which the London firm lies in the matter of the telegraph. Three days before the firm sent the above letter to Mr. Barlow, the *Friend of India* contained the following remark on Captain Sprye's telegraph scheme :—

For the sake of the telegraph alone Captain FitzRoy ought to have been allowed to survey this line of country [between Shway Gyeen and Kiang Hung.] The advantages of the scheme are so obvious, that it is sure to be carried out at no distant date.

And on the 27th of the same month a distinguished official writing to the *Rangoon Times*—the letter is signed "P."—states his opinion that—

If nothing else should come of the expedition, at least we shall get the telegraph, and Captain Sprye will be entitled to the credit of having first proposed and agitated for it, though with more zeal than knowledge.

From these two extracts the firm will be able to gather what the report from India, promised by Sir Charles Wood, is likely to be. They will observe that Captain Sprye's route for the telegraph to China stands the best chance of being chosen by the government, and that, unless it pass over an absolutely impracticable country the railway, or tramway, will, in all probability, follow it. Whether, under these circumstances, the firm will continue to prosecute its enterprise, remains to be seen. It may be that the prospects of railways in other directions are sufficiently good to have attracted attention at home. For instance there is the line between Mandalay and Rangoon, advocated so warmly by the *Rangoon Times*, and another from Mandalay to Calcutta, suggested by the *Friend of India*. The country would be very much obliged to Mr. Barlow and his principals, if his mission gave to it either of these works, or even were it to bring about telegraphic communication in those directions, in which case the Calcutta line might be carried on to meet Captain Sprye's lines ; but the question as to either of these undertakings *paying* is far from settled.

Perhaps this is the very point Mr. Barlow is sent out to determine ; if so, we trust his researches and endeavours will meet with all the success which they deserve.

ROYAL FAMILY ALLIANCES.

(From the Spectator.)

(Concluded from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Notwithstanding the tragic finale of the first family alliance between the house of Romanoff and the reigning princes of Germany, the system was continued, leading, as in other cases, to a complete substitution of Teutonic royalty for the ancient native line. According to the will of Peter I., his two daughters, offspring of his union with Catherine, the Livonian peasant girl, were ordered to marry German princes ; and though Elizabeth, the younger, escaped the proposed union with the ill-favoured Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Bevern, Anne, the eldest, had to give her hand to Duke Frederick IX. of Holstein-Gottrop, who thereby became the founder of the now reigning Imperial family of Russia. The German origin of the new line was strengthened by every subsequent alliance entered into, not only by the heads of the house, but by all the other members of the family. The male line of the Romanoffs became extinct with Peter I., and the female branch with his daughter Catharine, after whom there were none but rulers of purely German blood. The offspring of the union of Peter's eldest daughter, Anne, with the Duke of Holstein-Gottrop, ascended the throne only to be hurled from it again by his own wife, Catharine of Anhalt-Zerbst, the daughter of a poor officer in the Prussian service, known in history as Catharine II. Not a few of the characteristics of this Catharine may be discovered in all her descendants, justifying, to some extent, the designation of Anhalt-Zerbst, instead of Holstein-Gottorp, which is given by some writers to the new dynasty. The son of Catharine, Paul, became father of three emperors and grandfather of a fourth, the present sovereign of Russia. All of them strictly followed the injunction of Peter I. to enter into matrimonial alliances with the reigning houses of Germany. Czar Paul gave his hand, successively, to a princess of Hesse-Darmstadt and a princess of Wurtemberg ; his son and successor, Alexander I., married a princess of Baden ; the next emperor, Constantine—autocrat of Russia for the term of a week, December 1—9, 1825—allied himself to a princess of Saxe-Coburg ; his successor, Nicholas, married a daughter of the King of Prussia ; and, finally, the present Emperor, Alexander II., obtained, like his grandfather, a princess of Hesse-Darmstadt. Together with the other members of their family, the rulers of Russia went through a regular cycle of blood alliances with a number of German houses, which seemingly became exhausted at the end of the fourth generation. Only one of the sovereigns stepped beyond the charmed circle of royal alliances, for which he had to suffer by the loss of his crown. It is certain that Grand Duke Constantine's forced resignation of the throne was partly, if not chiefly, on account of his morganatic union with the Polish Countess of Grudzinska, concluded after his divorce from his first wife, Princess Julia of Saxe-Coburg. The morganatic marriage took place in May, 1820, a month after the divorce had been obtained ; but it was made public only in December, 1821, when such pressure was immediately brought to bear upon him, that, in the course of a month, he signed the abdication of his birthright. He repealed the consent at the end of a year ; but was made once more to sign the renunciation in December, 1823. Nevertheless, at the death of Alexander I., Constantine allowed himself to be installed Emperor, and was proclaimed sovereign at St. Petersburg and throughout the vast realm of Russia. What were the means employed to obtain his final abdication has never yet become known, and probably never will ; but there is little doubt that his Polish marriage was the main cause of his being forced to the act.

The reigning family of Russia can boast at this moment of being more intimately and more widely connected by blood alliances with other dynasties than all the rest of the royal houses in Europe, except one. This one exception is in the case of the royal family of Great Britain. Next to our own gracious Sovereign, the Emperor of Russia has the greatest right to address the prince of the civilized world as Brothers and Sisters. Through his mother, a Prussian princess, and his wife, a sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadat, the Emperor is intimately allied to all the crowned heads of Germany, while the union of his sister Olga with the Crown Princes of Wurtemberg connects him closely with the royal families of Holland, and Sweden, and Norway. The Czar's relationship with the family of King Leopold of Belgium, as well as the house of Hapsburg, is very intimate, through the alliance of Grand Duke Constantine with a princess of Saxony, which union also creates a near relation to the reigning house of Portugal and—in two ways—to the family of Victor Emanuel. The new line of Denmark is but a branch of that of Russia, and alliances between the imperial house of Holstein-Gottorp and the now royal house of Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg have not ceased for the last five generations. The King of Prussia being the uncle of the Czar, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt his brother-in-law, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg his cousin, it cannot be said that Alexander II. is not related to the royal family of Great Britain. Even with the Emperor of the French, Alexand II. can claim relationship, both through his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, who is cousin of Prince Napoleon, and through the Leuchtenberg family, which for the last generation has become incorporated with the reigning house of Russia. The family ties which bind the imperial line of France to the other royal houses of Europe being very slender, it is not at all impossible that this twofold relationship with Czar Alexander II.—which his Majesty, it is stated, has repeatedly acknowledged in friendly letters to the ruler of France—has had some influence upon the growth of Russian sympathies at the court of the Tuileries.

The blood alliances with Russia have been of vast advantage to not a few German families, but to none more so than to the royal house of Prussia. But for the mighty protection of the rulers of the great northern empire, the Hohenzollerns would have been erased, half a century ago, from the list of reigning sovereigns. It is well known that Napoleon intended, in 1807, to strike Prussia from the map of Europe, and only the active interference of Czar Alexander and his influence upon the French conqueror during the confidential interview at Tilsit, saved it from this fate. It is doubtful whether Prussia, once annihilated, would have risen again, not being held together by any bonds of nationality, religion, or at least laws and customs sanctified by age, but forming only a detached mass of little territories, conquered, bought, and fraudulently obtained—as in the case of the Polish provinces—at different times and from different owners. Once broken up, the envy and jealousy of other German sovereigns, and particularly the rulers of Austria, would, to a certainty, have tried the utmost to prevent a reconstruction of the kingdom, at the Vienna Congress or elsewhere. For having thus been saved from extinction, the heads of the house of Hohenzollern have not been ungrateful to Russia. In every political movement which has taken place in the present century, the Court of Berlin has taken orders from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, even to the extent of neglecting its own interest. There is no more striking instance in modern history of the influence of family alliances than in this political connection between Russia and Prussia two countries the sound and true policy of which is far more frequently opposed than in harmony. The earlier Prussian statesmen were clearly aware of this fact, and therefore aimed at a connection between the royal houses of Great Britain and Prussia, which, however, was frustrated, after a short commencement by a series of very curious intrigues. King Frederick William I., the father of Frederick the Great, was married to the sister of our own George II., and it was his wish, greatly encouraged by the most able among his ministers that his two eldest children, the heir-apparent and the genial and accomplished Wilhelmina—admired by Mr. Thomas Carlyle as one of the most extraordinary women of her time—should both be united to children of his English brother-in-law. The whole of the preliminaries to this effect were already settled, and the day for the "double marriage" was about to be fixed, when, at the eleventh hour, the matter broke down completely, owing to a skilfully played game of cross-purposes set in movement by Austrian diplomatists. The details of the affair are graphically sketched in Carlyle's well-known "Life of Frederick, called the Great." Poor Frederick, instead of getting the much desired British princess, for which his romantic heart yearned, had to put up with a dowdy young person of the house of Wolfenbuttel, chosen by the spiteful Austrian Ambassador ; and genial Wilhelmina was matched to a clown of the family of Anspach-Baireuth. These two marriages had worse consequences than making two people unhappy for the rest of their lives. Frederick the Great conceived a strong antipathy against the royal house of England—the head of which certainly was somewhat in fault in the "breach of promise" matter—and left this dislike to his successors up to almost the present generation. As the State policy of Russia still follows the impulse given it by the energy of Peter I., so the actions of Prussian kings up to this moment have been scarce anything else than keeping in the line prescribed by the second Frederick, even as regards matrimonial alliances. For this reason the liberals of Prussia attach great weight to the union of the present heir-apparent with the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, as inaugurating an entirely new line of policy. The importance of the alliance to the house of Hohenzollern will probably become apparent before long, in the final struggle between king and parliament; and it is not at all impossible that the English marriage will save the dynasty.

The present royal family of Prussia is one of the largest in Europe, counting no less than fifty-one members, including the branches of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, incorporated by decree of March 20th, 1850, with the main line. There is not a reigning house in Germany which is not more or less intimately connected with the royal family of Hohenzollern, either through direct or indirect alliances. Morganatic marriages were formerly almost unknown in the Prussian family ; but they have been introduced of late, as well as frequent divorces. King Frederick William III., at the death of his first wife, the beautiful Queen Louise, united himself to a Fraulein von Harrach, the lady being twenty-four at the time, and the king near upon sixty. This introduced the convenient *matrimonia ad legem morganaticam*, adhered to at this moment by five members of the royal family. The most notable of these so-called "left-handed" marriages is that of Prince Adalbert, first cousin of the king, with Theresa Ellsler, an actress, and sister of the more celebrated dancer Fanny Ellsler. Theresa was in the habit of travelling about with Fanny, and being possessed of a tall and graceful figure, which brought her the nickname "the majestic," she assisted in the more difficult *poses* of the great dancing genius. In the course of their peregrinations, the artist sisters came to Berlin, where they found numerous admirers, among them Prince Adalbert, then a man of forty, of rather handsome appearance. Theresa "the majestic" became intimate with the prince, and played her cards so well that he made her his lawful morganatic wife some time in July, 1851. The king, Frederic William IV., was dreadfully angry when he heard the news, and to punish his royal relative he appointed him admiral and commander-in-chief of the German fleet. A few months previous to the marriage of Prince Adalbert, the head of the line of Hohenzollern-Hechingen aged fifty, contracted a similar alliance, giving his hand to a young Franconian lady, called Amalia von Geyern. A female cousin of the king, Princess Frederica, married in 1844, the Marquis Pepoli, present ambassador of Italy at the Court of St. Petersburg, and grandson of Murat, King of Naples. Notwithstanding the royal blood of the bridegroom, the union was held to be morganatic at the Court of Berlin. More unpleasant even than these *mesalliances* have been a number of divorces which have taken place recently within the circle of the royal family of Prussia. The greatest scandal was caused by the judicial separation of Prince Albert, youngest brother of the king, from his wife, the aunt of the present sovereign of the Netherlands. The royal sanction of this divorce—necessary according to the "house-law" of the family of Hohenzollern—was refused for more than four years, and granted at last only under special conditions. Seven days after the issue of the royal sanction, Prince Albert was married *ad lengen morganaticam* to a lady now going by the name of Countess of Hohenau. Unfortunate, likewise, in marriage was the niece of the king, Princess Louise, eldest daughter of Prince Charles, the chief of the ultra-aristocratic party in Prussia. Princess Louise was united, in 1854, to a scion of the illustrious house of Hesse, who made life so unbearable to her that she had to run away from him before long. A divorce was sought for, but there were difficulties in the way, according to "the code of Hesse," said to be the most wonderful code in the world. To cut the Gordian knot, his serene Highness the Elector of Hesse (about whom see *Spectator*, Feb. 22, 1862) undertook to act in his own person as combined judge and jury of an improvized divorce court, and by decree of March 6, 1861, he cut the marriage tie asunder "*en vertu de son pouvoir spirituel.*" People in Germany were thunderstruck on learning that there was a "spiritual power" in Hesse-Cassel.

In some way connected with Prussia, and more still with Russia, is the sudden rise of the house of Saxe-Coburg, due to a series of fortunate family alliances unprecedented since the days of the famous Hapsburg marriages. The little principality of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg was entirely unknown but half a century ago, the few hundred square miles of ground composing its area being lost on the map of Europe. At the Congress of Vienna, where Metternich and Talleyrand were remodelling the map, it was settled, as a matter of course, that Saxe-Coburg should be struck out, or, as it was politely called, "mediatized." This would have been infallibly done, but for the interference of one individual, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, a young man of twenty-five. Although not directly interested in the rule of Saxe-Coburg, being the youngest brother of the reigning duke, he had a great objection to be mediatized, and loudly protested against it in the council of the sovereigns. Metternich smiled ; but Czar Alexander in whose suite Prince Leopold had come to Vienna with the rank of general in the Russian army—which he entered in consequence of the marriage of his sister Julia with Grand Duke Constantine—took up the case of his young friend with great warmth, and the consequence was that Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg remained on the map of Europe. From Vienna, Prince Leopold went to London, were he had been the year before in the Czar's suite, and after a short sojourn here was united to Princess Charlotte, only daughter of the Prince Regent, and heiress of the throne of Great Britain. It was this union—in the conclusion of which the ambassadors of Russia and Prussia, more than a match for a simple-minded Prince of Orange, played an important part—which laid the foundation of the rise of the Saxe-Coburg family. Prince Leopold, from this time forth, stood conspicuous in the eyes of the world ; and although he lost a great part of his influence by the early death of his wife, and something more by the divorce of his sister from the heir-apparent of Russia, still his own capabilities as soldier and statesman did not allow him to sink, and he was generally considered a man of no slight promise. When the Greeks wanted a king, in 1829, he was the first candidate to whom all looked, and to whom the crown was offered as of necessity. He accepted it, as is well known, in the first instance ; and declined it only in the end as being too much encumbered by diplomatic weeds and thorns. Then came the crown of the Belgians, the hesitation about which was not of long duration. As sovereign of the youngest kingdom in Europe, his position at first seemed difficult ; but he greatly strengthened it by a most wise and statesmanlike course of action. By marrying a daughter of Louis Philippe, he allayed the jealousy of powerful France, and a few years after, when one more crown, that of Portugal, came to be in the market, he was enabled to offer it to his nephew, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. The hand of the Queen of the British Isles, the next great prize to be bestowed upon royal blood, was again, not given away without the counsel of King Leopold, and, be it chance or well-achieved design, it fell to the lot of another prince of Saxe-Coburg, first cousin of the king. Had there been more crowns to be given away within the next twenty years, no doubt they would have been bestowed upon Coburg princes, if, perchance, any crownless members of the family should happen to be still in the world. But there have been no vacant thrones for some time past, and only at this moment there appears one in view in the ancient empire of Mexico. That it should be offered to the son-in-law of King Leopold. Archduke Maximilian of Austria, is but natural. It must be granted that Leopold is the "king-maker" of modern Europe ; and it cannot be denied that he deserves it to be. Happy it would be for Europe if he had made all her kings !

Notwithstanding the high alliances of the Saxe-Coburg family, morganatic *faux pas* have not been wanting even in this illustrious house. The brother of the King of Portugal, Prince Leopold France of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born in 1824, and for some time a general in the Austrian service, gave his hand, in April, 1861, to a Miss Constance Geiger, the daughter of a poor teacher of music at Vienna. The marriage made a great noise at the time, being deemed an insult, not only to all the high relatives of the prince, but to German royalty in general. It appears that Prince Leopold, in the first instance, intended to make the matter as respectable as possible, by getting a title for his young bride—the easiest thing, under ordinary circumstances, in Austria, titular honours and dignities being plentiful in the market, and cheap as blackberries—but that, in his case, he met unexpected difficulties, arising in high quarters, it being expected, probably, that he would give up his morganatic ideas on finding himself driven to unite his lot with an absolute an undisguised plebeian. But Prince Leopold, either fairly in love or with a soul above buttons, thought otherwise. He not only married Miss Constance Geiger, but made the ceremony as grand as possible, riding to church, at the side of his fair bride, in a State carriage, emblazoned with the world-famous arms of Saxe-Coburg, and with lackeys and outriders innumerable. Behind, in a long file, followed all the Geigers, great and little, and half the *personnel* of the theatres of Vienna ; old and new acquaintances of the happy family, whose previous business had been chiefly with the stage and stage melody. The word "Geiger" in German signifies fiddler, and there being in the bridal procession several other persons with equally conspicuous names, such as "Horn," "Piper," and "Singer," the *Punch* of Vienna had a good time of it for weeks to come. The error of their ways was immediately discovered by the imperial authorities, who then granted unasked the title and dignities which they had before refused. Prince Leopold's morganatic spouse is now a Baroness von Ruttenstein, duly enrolled in the long list of Austrian *noblesse*, comprising a notable portion of the population of the empire.

Very similar to the ascendancy of the house of Saxe-Coburg, has been the recent rise of the family of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, surpassing even the former in rapidity and seeming brilliant prospects. The head of the family, Prince Charles, is at this moment a simple country gentleman, residing at Kiel, in Holstein, and possessed of little else but his title and the consciousness of being the descendant of a branch line of the ancient Counts of Oldenburg, elected to fill the Danish throne in the middle of the fifteenth century. In the great squabble between the Danes and the German Confederation, which has annoyed the civilized world for the last quarter of a century, Prince Charles, the same as all the other members of his family, with one exception, took part on the German side, with the result of gaining a great deal of what is called popularity, and of losing a considerable amount of real property. Prince Charles himself has no children, his family consisting of five brothers and three sisters ; and it was the third of these brothers, Prince Christian, who, alone of all the members of the two houses of Holstein-Augustenburg and Holstein-Glucksburg took the Danish part in the struggle—not at the beginning, but after some sort of decision had been come to on the field of battle. It was this simple act of Prince Christian—denominated "apostacy" by his irate friends and relatives—which gave two crowns to the hitherto obscure family of Schleswig-Hostein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and a prospect of several more before the end of another generation. The step which Prince Christian took of going over to the Danish side was, no doubt, dictated by ambition ; but it was honest and fair enough in itself, and quite allowable under the circumstances. When the great Powers of Europe undertook the solution of the Schleswig-Holstein puzzle, the first question which naturally presented itself was to find a king for the Danish monarchy, in the event of the decease of childless Frederick VII., the last of the direct line of the house of Oldenburg. The next collateral heir would have been the head of the house of Schelswig-Holstein-Sonderburg Augustenburg ; but it was too much to expect the Danes to accept him as king, after having openly waged war against them. The same serious objection applied to all the other members of the house of Augustenburg, as well as of the younger line of Glucksburg, and there remained nothing, therefore, if a collateral heir was to be chosen at all, but to accept Prince Christian of Glucksburg, the only one of all the German relatives of the king not compromised by anti-Danish proceedings. Even he was mistrusted by the war party at Copenhagen, and denounced as secretly imbued with the feelings of his countrymen ; nevertheless, the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers nominated him heir-apparent, in the famous protocol signed at London, May 8, 1852. The Danish Chambers at first refused to ratify this agreement, declaring they would accept no German prince as king, even though he professed to be on the Danish side. Another *rigsdag* was thereupon called together, the first having been dissolved ; but the result was still the same. It was only the third parliament, elected under very peculiar circumstances, which at last adopted the nomination of Prince Christian. So far, his road had been an extraordinarily difficult one, and even at this stage there were great obstacles in the way to the throne, which few expected he would be able to overcome. It was more than awkward in his position that he possessed no private fortune whatever, his own family treating him like an outcast, and the *rigsdag* venting its spleen against the "German prince" by reducing him to the smallest allowance ever granted to an heir-apparent. Prince Christian, however, was not overcome by these difficulties, but fought his way manfully, prejudices and want of cash notwithstanding. His quiet and statesmanlike behaviour in a position beset with embarrassments on all sides—violent parties in the clubs of Copenhagen ; ministers divided among themselves ; and a king with a morganatic consort whose power was known, yet whose rank was not acknowledged—all this, and his tact on trying occasions, gained him numerous friends, who formed in course of time a phalanx around him. Prince Christian was equally fortunate in making friends abroad, among others, and best of all, the Nestor of European sovereigns, King Leopold of Belgium. There were frequent visits from Copenhagen to to Brussels, and "society" at the former place being, for reasons already hinted at, of an undesirable nature, King Leopold consented to "bring out" the eldest daughter of Prince Christian at the Court of Laeken. The illustrious young lady, pretty, vivacious, and highly accomplished, soon became a favourite with the aged king, and . . . . but the result is known to English readers in the event of March 10, 1863.

The marriage of the heir-apparent of Great Britain with Princess Alexandra has brought our royal family into some peculiar relationships, which may have the effect of adding still more confusion to the Great Schleswig-Holstein puzzle. While the present King of Denmark is father of the Princess of Wales, his rival, as far as the German Duchies are concerned, Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, is likewise nearly connected, by marriage, with Queen Victoria : and both on the Glucksburg and the Augustenburg side there are a host of morganatic princes and princesses which bring the relationship down to the very root of the Schleswig-Holstein temple of the winds, Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, the pretender, gave his hand, in 1856, to Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, whose mother is a daughter of the late Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, and consequently half-sister of Queen Victoria. The house of Hohenlohe-Langenburg belongs to the "mediatized" families of Germany, and does not stand very high, since the Hohenlohes, detesting the law of primogeniture, have split into no less than eleven different lines, all rich in members but poor in real property. Nevertheless, in becoming the rival of the new King of Denmark, the Prince of Augustenburg has the consolation that the family of the former is not in much better position. The eldest brother of King Christian, head of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Glucksburg, is, as already mentioned, in the position of a country squire in Holstein, and scarcely any members of his family have risen above this rank. The eldest of the eight brothers and sisters, Princess Marie, aunt of our Princess of Wales, married, in 1837, a Colonel Lasperg, who died in 1843 ; after which she united herself in second nuptials to a Count Hohenthal, a gold-stick in waiting at the Court of Dresden. The second aunt of the Princess of Wales is widow of the semi-lunatic Duke of Anhalt-burg ; while the third, whose history is said to be spiced with romance, has become abbess of the monastery of Itzehoe. Dryden's

"I have a sister, abbess in Terceras,
Who lost her lover on her bridal day,"

is said to have been put, with a variation, in the mouth of King Christian, in a spiteful play performed at Copenhagen. The five brothers of the king, including the head of the family, are altogether social nonentities ; two being country squires, the third an officer in the Austrian service, and the fourth and fifth majors in the army of Prussia. Consequently, though the rise of the Glucksburg family has been more rapid than that of the Coburgs, it will probably be confined, at least for some time, to the sons and daughters of King Christian, the Leopold of his house. However, as it is, the achievement is already something marvellous. But a dozen years ago, an unknown member of a quite unknown family, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Sonderburg-Glucksburg his now become a king whose voice is heard in the councils of Europe, with a daughter destined to wear the diadem of the noblest empire in the world, and last, not least, a son possessing the privilege of addressing his own father as "Monsieur, mon frere." It is not often that a youngster of eighteen becomes a king before his sire, and has the pleasure of complimenting his progenitor on his accession to the throne. But for the existence of royal family alliances, the case might never have happened ; for were not the sister a Princess of Wales, no wind could possibly have drifted the young Glucksburg midshipman upon the throne of the Hellenes.

The story of the rise of the two houses of Saxe-Coburg and of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg serves to illustrate, better than any other example, the political importance of royal family alliances in our days. Their influences upon the affairs of nations is indirect, more than direct, and calculated rather to serve the gradual increase of international relations than to exercise any striking and immediate influence uson the political condition of the various States of Europe. All the family alliances between the houses of Piedmont and of Hapsburg-Lorraine were unable to prevent the war between Austria and Italy, the interests of the two States being diametrically opposed. Where this is not the case, or not to such an extent, the influence exercised may be very powerful, if not always very visible. The obedience of Prussia, and of most of the smaller german sovereigns, to command from St. Petersburg, which forms one of the most notable features in the history of Germany for the last half-century, has had its cause undeniably in family alliances ; and it is the same cause which is operating now in a different direction, by connecting the reigning families of such secondary States as Denmark, Belgium, Portugal, and some of the members of the German Confederation, with great Britain. That such thrones of the world as happen to be vacant from time to time should be filled from among those royal houses which possess either the greatest number of available members, or the main share of political power, is an obvious mode of propagating this influence, and one which is looked upon very favourably by modern diplomatists. Thus the organization of family alliances becomes an important means for preventing conflicts among nations, the struggle being transferred from the field of battle, covered with armed hosts, to a comfortable room with a large table in the centre, around which a number of elderly gentlemen meet in friendly deliberation. Such a war as that of the Spanish Succession, which devastated the greater part of Europe at the beginning of last century, would be all but impossible in our days. The system of family alliances at that period was so imperfectly developed as scarcely to leave any choice but a decision of the sword, the great houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg possessing almost a monopoly of the thrones of Continental Europe. A Spanish Succession difficulty at the present moment would scarcely give more trouble than that caused by the recent vacancy of the thrones of Belgium, Denmark, and Greece. Some prince of one of the minor German houses, related to each and all the sovereigns of the leading European States, would speedily find his way to Madrid and be invested with the royal purple, at no greater cost than the travelling expenses of a few plenipotentiaries and the filling up of a few reams of foolscap for protocols and international treaties. It must be acknowledged an immense gain in the progress of civilization.

The gain is one in which all countries of Europe have shared alike, but the initiative of which is due mainly to Great Britain. By using its strong arm to overthrow the immense influence of the great Bourbon race of kings and reducing it within proper limits, England was foremost in establishing the new system of royal family alliances, which serves as basis as well as crown of the modern political edifice called the Balance of Power. The system was not only theoretically, but practically inaugurated by Great Britain, inasmuch as the sovereigns of this country sought their consorts among the minor families of Germany at a time when the houses of Hapsburg and Bourbon reddened the battlefields of Europe in their search after heiresses. From the time of James I. till now, this policy of family alliances has been adhered to steadfastly, notwithstanding many temptations to the contrary. After the accession of the house of Hanover, the sovereigns of Great Britain, so far from seeking high family connections, fell into the opposite danger of pitching their matrimonial aspirations rather too low. George I. married Sophia of Zell ; George II., Wilhelmina of Anspach ; George III., Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz ; George IV., Caroline of Brunswick ; and William IV., Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen—all of them princesses not only of very uninfluential familes, but, some of them at least, in absolute poverty. The latter qualification does not apply to the alliance of Queen Victoria with a prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg, this family being possessed of a good private fortune, partly gained by the father of the late Prince Consort and partly owing to a large legacy left by the last Duke of the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, who died in 1825. A great portion of this fortune came from England in a rather singular manner. Duke Frederick IV., the last of the line of Saxe-Gotha, was a very eccentric personage, but well disposed and kind-hearted ; and during a journey to this country he took it into his head to stake a considerable amount of his annual income upon a policy of life insurance, the largest which had ever been effected upon a single head. Three of the principal insurance companies in London undertook the risk, on the faith of the apparent health, strength, and robust constitution of the prince. He was of gigantic stature, strongly muscular, and seemingly imbued with extraordinarily vitality up to this period of his life ; but he had no sooner taken out his policy when he laid himself down on a bed of sickness, and after a lingering illness expired on the 11th of February, 1825. His estates fell to Duke Ernest I. of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, the father of the late Prince Consort, who also was left heir to the bulk of his personal property, including the large sum due upon the great policy in the three British insurance companies. One of these companies declared itself ready at once to pay its share ; but the other two offices demurred to the claim, on the ground that the declaration of the medical attendants of Duke Frederick had not been in confirmity with the real state of health of his Highness. A great running to and fro of lawyers and medical gentlemen ensued ; the remains of the Duke were repeatedly and minutely examined, and after vast expenditure of eloquence and ink a compromise at last was arrived at, by the terms of which the executors got the greater part of the sum insured on the life of the last of the house of Saxe-Gotha. The money thus acquired is believed to have been of essential service in the career of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, enabling him to reach his elevated position, from which to dispense crowns to the fortunate members of his family. Some may deem it prosaic, and some romantic, that the rise of the illustrious house of Coburg should have had its origin in a London insurance office.

It is scarcely necessary to say that, with the exception of one or two countries, such as Great Britain or Russia, the possession of wealth is a very important consideration in the formation of family alliances. The importance of wealth naturally increases with the spread of constitutional forms of government, since, in this case, there is no national exchequer to fall back upon ; but the purse-strings of States are watchfully kept by representatives of the taxpaying multitude. To most constitutional rulers of the present day the possession of a private fortune has become an absolute necessity, since the official income, the "civil list," is seldom, if ever, large enough to enable them to keep their real or ideal position, besides allowing them to gratify the numerous claims of liberality and benevolence which arise unceasingly. Most princes know, too, that it is a bad policy to walk the streets with a cotton umbrella and hobnailed boots, like the late King Louis Philippe ; or to drive hard bargains in herrings and cheese, after the manner of Dutch William I. A royal marriage itself is a very expensive thing, and has mostly to be provided for out of family funds, there being but one British Parliament in the world, ready and willing to treat any little bills arising out of them as extras of the civil list. The nuptials of the Prince of Wales last year, though nothing out of the way in splendour or magnificence, cost exactly 23,455*l*., which the House of Commons granted with only one dissentient vote, but which the most loyal of Continental chambers would certainly decline to contribute as absolutely beyond their power. Moreover, the clear annual income, or salary, of half the sovereigns of Europe does not amount to 23,455*l*., and supposing this to be the usual expenses of a royal marriage, and there being no private fortune in the background, the members of all these families would be reduced to morganatic alliances. Fortunately for royal ladies, there are a number of reigning houses in Europe possessing immense wealth, and this is getting gradually distributed by a number of well-contrived family connections throughout the whole royal class. It almost seems as if together with the political, a financial Balance of Power is in course of being established in the great confederacy of sovereiges of the civilized world. Up to the commencement of the present century the richest sovereign family of Europe, excluding Russia, was the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. They possessed, and still possess, enormous estates within the Austrian empire as private property, which, though mismanaged in most instances, produce above a million sterling per annum. Vastly superior to this property, though it cannot be called private in every respect, is that of the reigning family of Russia. According to Baron von Haxthausen, more than a million square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides some two million square miles of uncultivated land, mountains, and steppes, partly in European and partly in Asiatic Russia, belong directly to the emperor, and are under his absolute control. The real revenue derived from these gigantic possessions is unknown ; but it is generally estimated that the expenditure of the Russian Court, including the allowance paid to the numerous grand dukes and duchesses, cannot be less than about three millions sterling a year. The rate of expenditure of the imperial family may be estimated from the recorded fact that when the late Empress Dowager, the widow of Nicholas, went to Italy, in the summer of 1860, her suite comprised above two hundred persons, with an adequate number of horses and carriages, the cost of maintenance of which was calculated at the period, by German newspaper correspondents, at £3,000 per diem. The coronation of Alexander II. at Moscow, in September, 1856, is estimated, on like authority, to have cost above eight millions of roubles, or some £1,300,000. These enormous fortunes of the imperial family of Russia, as well as of the house of Hapsburg, are getting gradually distributed through blood alliances. Many of the smaller German families, for example, have greatly enriched themselves by their matrimonial connection with the reigning house of Russia. Czarina Catherine II., a princess of the house of Anhalt, made a present of most valuable domains in southern Russia, comprising an area of about 230 square miles, to her kinsfolk at home, the income of which they enjoy to the present day. It is this lavish liberality which has not a little contributed to the eagerness with which Russian alliances are sought after in Germany, and the consequent influence they exercise.

Leaving aside the wealth of the imperial house of Holstein-Gottorp, which can scarcely be called private property, the richest sovereign family in Europe is commonly believed to be that of Austria, and next to it the house of Nassau-Orange, ruling the Netherlands. The riches of the latter family have been acquired almost entirely within the last few generations. When William VI. of Nassau-Orange was called, in 1815, to the throne of the Netherlands, which he filled afterwards as William I., he was possessed of but a modest private fortune, which he increased enormously by investing it in commercial undertakings patronized by the Government. As leading partner in the colonial "Maatschappy," a sort of Dutch East India Company, he was able to employ most profitable both his cash and his royal prerogative, with the net result of leaving to his heirs a private fortune of 150 millions of florins, or twelve and a half millions sterling. The successors of King William I. continued his trading speculations, though not to the same extent, and are still considered leading personages on the Amsterdam Exchange. It is very probable that this commercially acquired wealth has greatly contributed to fortify the Nassau-Orange dynasty, in a country where riches are worshipped to this day more than in any other part of Europe. Many German sovereigns have traded for the last half century in exactly the same manner as the first King of Netherlands, with results equally fortunate in comparison. Some reigning princes to this day are stock-jobbers, some cattle-dealers, some farmers and some mining adventurers. The shrewdest of them all, the late autocrat of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, hit upon quite an original idea for making money. He set up a large brewery and distillery, and forbad his subjects, under heavy penalties, to consume any other ale or spirits than those issued from the princely establishment. Of course, he drove a "roaring trade," notwithstanding the fact that his beer and "brannwein" were much dearer and much worse than like articles furnished by plebeian brewers and distillers to the subjects of neighbouring potentates. Prince Gunther of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen in this manner earned some twenty million thalers, which he invested in the purchase of large estates in Bohemia and the grand duchies of Mecklenburg. But the more money he made the more greedy he got, and at last his beer and gin became so dear and so bad that his faithful subjects could not stand it any longer. Consequently, on one fine morning in August, 1835, one-half of the sixty thousand inhabitants of the principality assembled in front of the Schloss of their master, and burst out shouting for ale and liberty. The poor prince misunderstood their cries, and feeling the remorse of actions not spirit-proof, he fled in great haste, leaving behind his deed of abdication. His son and successor did not think it safe to continue the brewing and distilling business, and he set up, therefore, as papermaker and wholesale dealer in *chiffons*, making it penal to buy paper and sell rags elsewhere than at the princely factory. Many a fortune has been made in this way, in modern times, in the fatherland of princes. The movement which thus changes poor sovereigns into active traders and advanturers, to convert them finally into wealthy capitalists, is not without its political importance. The great royal family of Europe, taken as a class, might, perhaps, be in danger of losing part of its *prestige*, at the side of a rising and all-powerful money-aristocracy, were it not carried forward by the same tide of success. It is evidently a wide-spread feeling of modern royalty that in our days it will not do even for kings to be poor. A Kaiser in the fifteenth century might boast of possessing naught for personal property but his coat of mail and his Damascene sword ; but a Kaiser in the nineteenth, were he so to boast, would be laughed at by the grandchildren of a cunning little Israelite, who commenced life by keeping a small shop under the sign of the Red—in German, Rothschild—in the Jew lane at Frankfort, and ended by curbing half the States of the civilized world under his golden rod. A characteristic little anecdote, showing the views on this subject entertained by modern princes, is told of the present Emperor of Austria. Soon after his marriage, Francis Joseph was pressed by his consort to allow himself to be solemnly proclaimed King of Lombardy, by placing the iron crown of Charlemagne on his head. Whereupon the young Kaiser replied, smiling, "Iron crowns are no good now-a days ; none but golden crowns will do, my dear."

Taking a bird's eye view of the royal families of Europe, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, they may be considered as forming a single group, with some parts more or less detached from the rest, but united by a common class feeling, and the consciousness of being not only the most powerful and most dignified, but by far the wealthiest order of men in the civilized world. Altogether, the position of royalty in Europe is not very unlike that of the peerage of Great Britain, the chief difference being that a close family connection exists only among certain limited sections of the latter class, and is general in the former. This family connection, however, is decidedly the most remarkable feature of modern royalty, and one which distinguishes it from any other class or caste that ever existed. It may be laid down as a principle established upon evidence that at present there can exist no hereditary sovereign house in Europe without blood alliance, either formed at the commencement, or at the end of a few generations with the greatly family of sovereigns. The principle was clearly acknowledged by Napoleon I., who with all his inborn sagacity and all his undisguised hatred of petty princedom, did not think himself able to found a dynasty without marriage with a Kaiser's daughter. And should the first or second generation of a new sovereign house fail to obtain entrance into the great family, the third and fourth are sure to be drawn within the sacred circle. The first king of the new line of Sweden and Norway, Jean Bernadotte, had he required a consort, would probably not have succeeded to find a princess of royal blood ; and even his son and successor, King Oscar, had to content himself with a semi-royal princess of Leuchtenberg. But the present, the third king, has finally and unmistakeably entered the great sovereign family, as proved by his own marriage and that of his brother, the heir-apparent. A similar fate will probably attend the career of the new imperial dynasty of France, should Napoleon III succeed in establishing it upon a firm basis. His Majesty himself it is generally stated, tried in vain to obtain the hand of a princess though he would have been content to espouse the daughter of General Gustavus Vasa, the throne of whose ancestors is now occupied by a *parvenu* family of the first empire. There will be scarcely the same difficulty in the second generation of the new imperial line ; nevertheless, it is rumoured that, to prevent any possible disappointments, Napleon III. is already contemplating the possibility of an alliance for his only son, not yet eight years old A semi-official Austrian paper, *l'Europe*, of Frankfort, reported some months ago that serious negotiations to this effect had been entered into between the Court of the Tuileries and a sovereign family in the south of Germany, designated as nearly allied to the house of Hapsburg. If this be true, and it does not seem at all unlikely, it would add to all the Napoleonic "ideas" which the nineteenth century has ripened, the very old idea of betrothing children as an entail upon dynastic rights.

The great characteristic of the royal class of Europe, that of intimate blood alliances of all its members, loses nothing from its force by the fact that one hereditary sovereign, of Turkey, is totally unconnected with it, and a second, of France, can claim but indirected relationship to the rest. The Sultan of Turkey, leaving aside polygamy and the Mahometan creed, can scarcely be counted a European sovereign, since his family is of Asiatic descent, and the chief bulk of his subjects look upon Asia more than Europe as the home of their race. As to the ruler of France, he stands in reality already within the royal family circle, although his "morganatic" union—a sudden act, according to all accounts, and the fruit of matrimonial disappointments in another quarter—places him for the moment in about the same position as that held by the new Kings of Sweden of the house of Bernadotte. It is a misfortune which another generation will remedy—if fate has royal generations in store for the Bonapartes as well as the Bernadottes. Already at this moment the family alliances of the Emperor of the French are not considerable. Through his cousin, Prince Napoleon, his Majesty is connected directly with the Kings of Italy and of Portugal, and indirectly with great Roman Catholic group of sovereigns. On the other hand, through the marriage of his late uncle, the ex-King of Westphalia, the Emperor is allied to the royal family of Wurtemberg and the Imperial House of Russia, and the relationship with the latter, as already mentioned, becomes still stronger through the Russian incorporation of the Leachtenberg family, so near and dear to Queen Hortense. If not an actual "brother," as styled in his Congress correspondence, the Emperor of the French certainly has the right to call himself a true cousin—true not being taken in the sense of faithful.

Summing up the actual position of the hereditary sovereigns of Europe in a few words, it may be given as a net result that all the families form but one great family, and that this great family is German. The second part of the fact springs out of the first. The sovereign houses of Europe, having once begun to enter into thorough blood alliances, were forced to become German by the law of majorities. For the last two or three centuries the numerical strength of German princes, compared with that of reigning sovereigns of other European States, has been as five to one, and this numerical force being in many cases on the increase, through the absence of laws of primogeniture, which exist in other countries, could not help leading to the matrimonial conquest of the thrones of the civilized world. Even at the present moment, after that tremendous slaughter of the innocents effected in the "mediatization" of fivescore princes at the Congress of Vienna, German sovereigns still are as three to one to the other crowned heads of Europe. The total number of European sovereigns—excluding the non-hereditary Pope and the semi-Asiatic Sultan—amounted, on the first of January of the present year, to exactly thirty-nine. Of this number, no less than thirty are of direct German origin, that is, born and bred in Germany, while, of the remaining nine, there are four of German descent. The only five non-German sovereigns of Europe, the rulers of France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, are more or less closely related to German families, and, on this account, must needs become absorbed with them through a system of blood alliances which has gradually grown up in Europe, until it has become a custom having the force of law. As such, it is well deserving the attention of all statesmen and historical philosophers. The system has its great advantages, and it has some dangers ; but, admitting monarchical institutions to be best suited to the free development of nations, it would seem that the former far outweigh the latter. The great sovereign family of Europe, with all its power, its wealth, and influence, is scarcely powerful, and rich and influential enough to oppose the spread of national liberty, while it may contribute, to some extent, to the progress of international relations. However, whether for good or for evil, blood alliances of all the sovereign families, essentially a phenomenon of modern times, can scarcely remain without influence on the history of Europe.

The following is a tabular list of the thirty-nine reigning sovereigns of Europe, divided into the three sections mentioned above, namely, those of purely German birth and education, those of German descent and those not German but more or less allied to German families. The last, as the least numerous, deserves precedence.

NON-GERMAN SOVEREIGNS.

France.	Portugal.
Italy.	Spain.
Sweden and Norway.	

SOVEREIGNS OF GERMAN DESCENT.

Great Britain	Portugal.
Netherlands.	Russia.

SOVEREIGNS BORN AND EDUCATED IN GERMANY.

Anhalt.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
Austria.	Nassau.
Baden.	Oldenburg.
Bavaria.	Reuss-Greiz.
Belgium.	„ Schleiz.
Brunswick.	Saxe-Atenburg.
Denmark.	„ Coburg-Gotha.
Greece.	„ Meiningen.
Hanover.	„ Weimar.
Hesse-Cassel.	Saxony.
„ Darmstadt.	Schaumburg-Lippe.
„ Hamburg.	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
Lichtenstein.	„ Sondershausen.
Lippe-Detmold.	Waldeck.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Wurtemberg.

It is a not uninteresting fact in connection with this list, that while the actual number of reigning European sovereigns has decreased by six within as many years, five of these sovereigns, of Modena, Monaco, Naples, Parma, and Tuscany, belonged to the first of the above three classes. So that even the Italian war of independence has contributed to the comparative increase of pure Teutonic blood among the sovereign families of Europe.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Cameron, Lieutenant Colonel W. G., 4th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Davison, Major G., Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Baillie, 3rd Class Barrack Master, on Barrack Department, to join, from Belgaum.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant G., Staff Corps, on leave, from Berar.
Knox, Lieutenant F. B., Royal Artillery, to join, from Madras.
Deedes, Lieutenant G., Royal Artillery, to join, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Hedley, Captain, 6th Dragoons, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Coleman, Cornet, 6th Dragoons, to rejoin, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.—FEB 11.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence. :—

Captain Stokes 4th King's Own Regiment, attached General Department from 12th to 29th February, to proceed to Bombay on Private affairs.

Lieutenant Mackenzie, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on Medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1864.

Surgeon Major M. Style is appointed to officiate as Superintendent Medical Department and Surgeon European General Hospital at Aden, vice Davidson.

The provisions of Horse Guards Circular dated 18th June 1861, do not apply to Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Artillery, but only to the cases of Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Infantry.

The following Extract of a letter from the Horse Guards, dated 24th June 1858, relative to filling up vacancies that may be caused in Batteries of Royal Artillery by Non-Commissioned Officers embarking for England, is published for information and guidance :—

"When Non-Commissioned Officers (not belonging to Indian Companies) embark from England, they are immediately struck off the Home Establishment and their places filled up, and on their arrival in India they are to be absorbed in the first vacancies that may arise. In like manner, when any are invalided or sent Home from any cause, they are to be struck off your strength, and their places filled up, and on their arrival in England they will be absorbed in the Home Establishment of the Battalion or Corps to which they belong.

"In this manner both the Home and Indian Establishments can be kept to their full strength of Non-Commissioned Officers, and those on passage to or from India will be supernumerary until absorbed."

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1864.

Lieutenant P. D. Malden, H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., Quartermaster 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to embark from Aden.

Second Captain R. C. Henchy, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commandant 4th Company Arrillery Hydrabad Contingent, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following extract (paragraph 2) of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd December, is published for general information :—

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Major W. T. Gordon, six months.
Captain C. T. Heathcote, six months.
Lieutenant C. G. Hulbert, six months.
Surgeon Major H. J. Carter, six months.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineers are raised to increased pay, viz :—

Lieut. Colonel W. R. Dickinson, vice North, promoted.
Lieut. Colonel Charles Scott, vice Burke, promoted.
Lieut. E. D'O. Twemlow, vice Hills promoted.
Lieut. J. D. Cruickshank, vice Penny, promoted.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1864.

Captain E. N. Marsh, 18th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1864.

Captain Alexander Young Short, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major.

Lieut. and Adjutant R. W. Hesketh, H. M.'s 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

An Order dated 14th August 1863 by Brigadier Tapp, C.B., directing Surgeon Major Trestrail 18th N. I., to act as Presidency Surgeon 1st Dirtrict, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Fraser, is confirmed.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 11th Feb.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Sub-Assistant Builder, was appointed Assistant Builder from the 14th November last the date on which Mr. Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee was pensioned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1864.

Mr. R. White, Judge and Session Judge of Canara, is allowed special leave to England on private affairs for six months, under Section XIV. of the Civil Absentee Rules, commencing from the date of the departure from Bombay of the first Overland Mail Steamer in May next.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, Judge and Session Judge of Sattara, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 5th March next, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. Gunnesh Shamraj, Head Writer at Wurgaum, is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Poona during the absence of Mr. Gunputrao Mulhar, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant J. Rutherford, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assesment, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed special leave of absence for two months.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department of this Presidency :—

Supervisor Luximon Ramchunder to be a Sub-Engineer 3rd Class.

Assistant Supervisor and Sub-Conductor C. Pain to be a Supervisor.

Overseers Vishnoo Gungadhur, Luximon Janardhun, Janardun Wassoodew, and Lalloobhai Keshewlall to be Assistant Supervisors.

Assistant Overseer G. F. Moore, H. Jesson, Framjee, and D. Hormusjee Burjorjee to be Overseers. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and arrangements :—

Captain J. LeMesurier, R. E., Executive Engineer 3rd Class, to be an Executive Engineer of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant Dowden, R.E., Assistant Engineer 1st Class, to be a Special Assistant Engineer, while employed on the Ahmedabad and Gogo road.

Lieutenant W. Merriman, R.E., to be a 1st Class Assistant Engineer, and to act as Executive Engineer Sholapoor, vice Lieutenant Mytton, R.E., who has proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

Lieutenant G. L. C. Merewether, R. E. assumed charge of the office of Superintendent Kurrachee Harbour Works from Mr. Price on the 21st January 1864.

The following Officers are appointed Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department :—

Lieutenant J. Grierson, of the Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant C. H. P. Dueat of the 109th Regiment.
Ensign S. Babington, attached to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant F. D. Mander, attached to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Reverend E. N. Dickinson is appointed to act as Chaplain at Ahmednuggur.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department is published for general information :—

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, of 1863, dated the 10th November.

PARAGRAPH 7.—Sub-Inspectors of Police on rates of pay varying from Rs. 26 to Rs. 50 per mensem may be admitted to the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, as recommended by your Government.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1864.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, February 3.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Chap. 26, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Maharaja Meerza Vezearam Guzzeputty Raj, Munea Sultan Buhadoor of Vizianagrum and Rajah Sahib Dyal Buhadoor, of Kishenkote and Umritsur, to be additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

In supersession of so much of the Notification dated 13th instant, as relates to Captain Impey's appointment to officiate as Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment :—

Captain E. C. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central Provinces :—

Mr. J. S. Campbell to be Judicial Commissioner.
Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Spence to be Commissioner of the Saugor Division.
Mr. R. E. Egerton to be Commissioner of the Nagpore Division.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenants T. H. B. Brooke 12th M. N. I., and J. W. Macdougall, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces.

Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, East Berar is permitted to resign his appointment, and to return to his duty as Doing duty Officer of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant P. B. P. Gough, Madras Staff Corps, of his appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, in the Mysore Commission.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Brooke to be Political Agent at Jeypore, vice Major R. L. Taylor, C. B.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Alexander Laing Bogle, M.D., of the [illegible] Department, for 3 years, under the Old Regula[illegible]

The undermentioned Officers are permitted [illegible] ceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certifica[illegible]

Captain James Morison Foote, of the 29th [illegible] Madras Native Infantry, for 15 months, un[illegible] New Regulations.

Captain William Conrad Hamilton, of the late 2n[illegible] pean Bengal Fusiliers, Officiating Interprete[illegible] Majesty's 104th Foot, for 18 months, un[illegible] New Regulations.

The undermentioned Medical Officers having completed twenty years' actual service, to be Surgeons Major :—

Surgeon John Fullarton Beatson, B.A. & M.D.
Surgeon Charles Hathaway, M.D.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captains J. Fendall, E. J. Spilsbury, and T. A. Corbett.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Captain E. K. O. Gilbert, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major at Dinapore, is removed from his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Major Blair Thomas Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Chumba States, for 6 months, without pay.

Head Quarters, Flying Camp Peshawur, 19th Jan. 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on the 9th December 1863, Sheikh Hingun, Jemadar of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge :

With conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline in having at Morar, on the 29th September 1863, at the Regimental Orderly Room, addressed his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Milne, in an impertinent manner, as follows : "I won't wait two months, I wish my name to be cut now, what is the meaning of this ? "Are you going to force me to stay against my will", or used words to that effect.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, to be dismissed the service.

RAMDEEN SOOKUL, Subadar Major,
1st Regiment Native Infantry, President.

Morar, Gwalior ; the 9th of December 1863.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Flying Camp, Peshawur, 14th January 1864.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 23rd January 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to transfer Brigadier General A. C. Errington from the Mooltan to the Delhi Brigade, vice Brigadier General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., proceeded with his Regiment, the 13th Foot, to England ; and to post Brigadier General G. V. Maxwell, C.B., appointed to the Brigade Staff by G. G. O. No. 774, of the 22nd ultimo, to the Mooltan Brigade.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 18th January 1864.

Instances having occurred of the loss of ammunition, from neglect on the part of Officers Commanding Regiments in properly making over Stores to the Corps relieving them, in accordance with the regulations of the Service, the Commander in Chief in India, under instructions from Government, is pleased to call attention to the necessity of adhering strictly to the rules and practice of the Service, which require Officers Commanding both relieved and relieving Regiments to cause all Stores, which it may be necessary to transfer from the former to the latter, to be carefully surveyed, and receipts in duplicate given and received ; failing which the Officer Commanding the relieved Regiment will be held personally responsible for any deficiency which, being subsequently discovered, cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

2. When a Regiment marches before the arrival of the relieving Corps, the Stores are to be transferred to some Officer who is to be directed to take temporary charge of them, and by him made over to the relieving Regiment when it arrives, with the same precautions ; and the responsibility of Officers in such cases will in future be strictly enforced.

3. Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts, and Stations are to see that this order is carefully observed.

Leave of absence :—Royal Artillery, Brevet Major T. E. Kennion, (C Battery 19th Brigade,) from 1st November 1863, to 3rd February, to Calcutta, on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board. This cancels G. O. C. C. of the 7th and 30th November last. 2nd Captain F. W. Stubbs, (E Battery 5th R. H. Brigade,) from 12th January, to 12th February, to remain in Calcutta, under medical treament.

38th Foot.—Surgeon T. F. Wall, from 28th Dec. 1863, to 1st March, to Calcutta, on medical certificate, for change of air.

71st Foot—Captain J. Dalgleish, from date of embarkation, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, to appear before a Medical Board.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 21st January 1864.

With the sanction of Government, Sec. XI, para. 13, page 57, of the Military Regulations, is to be expunged, and the following substituted, viz :

"The Cantonment Register will be kept by the Cantonment Magistrate where one is allowed, or otherwise by the Staff officer of the Station."

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

71st Foot.—Ensign Hugh Fraser to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lewis promoted. Dated the 19th November 1863.

Ensign Edward G. Lillingston, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Heron, promoted. Dated the 20th November 1863.

The promotions of Ensigns Murray and Fraser, published in G. O. C. C. of the 24th ultimo, page 504, are hereby cancelled.

Captain J. R. Auldjo, late 36th Native Infantry, is directed to do general duty at Fyzabad.

Corporal George Robinson, employed in the Barrack department, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No 151 of 1863, promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The undermentioned men of No. 2 Battery Bengal Artillery, having been pronounced by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further duty, are disposed of as follows :

To be sent to Europe recommended for Pension, Gunner R. Black. To be sent to Europe, Gunner T. Burdiss.

Corporal John Hill, of the 91st Foot, is transferred to the List of Effective Supernumeraries, Madras, in view to his being appointed to the Department of Public Works of that Presidency.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 22nd January 1864.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to do duty as specified.

Lieutenant M. H. Court, General List, Cavalry, doing duty 7th Dragoon Guards, with the 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. F. Edwards, late 45th Native Infantry, with the 25th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. McFarland, 77th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon G. N. Irvine, M.D., 79th Foot.

Lance Corporal James Dunbar, 79th Foot.

5th Lancers.—Captain H. S. Smith, Pay Master and J. Biggs from 18th Decr. 1863, to remain at Madras, on private affairs, until the arrival of the next Mail Steamer from Suez, when they will proceed to Calcutta to join the Corps.

33rd Foot, Captain J. D. Johnstone, from date of embarkation, to England, for 6 months, on urgent private affairs.

Late 30th N. I.—Lieutenant F. W. Collis (Doing duty, 18th N. I.) from 14th Nov. 1863 to 15th Jany., in extension to remain in Calcutta.

Medical Staff.—Staff Surgeon J. Davys (with the Chinsurah Depot) from date of embarkation, to England via the Cape of Good Hope to appear before a Medical Board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
11	Pericles	Snow	America.
	Euphrates (s)	Day	Colombo Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
11	Sun Lee	Dahl	Rangoon.
	Moydeen Bux	Nacoda	Calsagarpatam.
	Gloucester	Hiatt	Cochin.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per American Ship *Pericles*, from America.—Mr. Fuller.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Euphrates*, from Colombo.—Mr. Lewis; Lieutenant Deels; Lieutenant Knox; Mr. McFarlane; Mr. Becker; and 33 natives.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Faize Allum*, for Jedda and Suez.

Ship *Ann Holzberg*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Foolooka Sudan*, for Aden, Mocha, Jooda and Hoododa.

Ship *Agelia*, for Calcutta.

Ship *Istamboul*, for London.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d
,, (Seeds) ....£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 5s. 0d. } Nominal.
,, (Seeds) ....£2 10s. 0d. }
To China....
To Clyde.... } No offers.
To Hull....
To Calcutta and back ....Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 10th February, 1864.

London.

Walmer Castle—2 cases tiger skins, Jehangirjee Nusserwanjee and Co.; 1 box old papers and compass; 1 box printed books, Forbes and Co.; 1 case Indian condiments, Forbes and Co.; 75 packages coffee, 146¾ cwt., Dyall Jairaz.

St. Hilda—1 case curry powder and pickles, Martin Young and Co.

Coleroon—1 case wearing apparels, 1 case Indian condiments, John Connon.

Liverpool.

Tallulla—150 bales cotton, 450 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Goculnath Savucknath; 68 bales cotton, 228 cwt., Rowchund Maneckchund; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Kessowjee Bharmull; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur; 50 bales cotton, 75 cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Africa—98 bales cotton, 343 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

Slieve Donard—300 bales cotton, 1,005 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 3 bales cotton, 10 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz.

Kildare—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Asshall Mooljee.

Royal Alfred—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Vusunjee Ludha.

Red Jacket—250 bags gall, 250 cwt., Ruttonjee Bhoyjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Gungaram Buldave; 200 bales cotton, 687¼ cwt., Ramjee Jetha; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee and Co.

Golden Empire—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Celestial Empire—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Hebtoola Tyebjee.

Gilbert Thompson—125 bales wool, 437¼ cwt., Luckumsey Sewjee and Co.

Clydesdale—60 bales cotton 210 cwt., Enderjee Narranjee.

Mogul—200 bales hemp, 700 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vulla Lalljee.

Bloomer—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Liliadhur Luckumsy and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 75 cwt., Hirjee Ludha.

Queen of Australia—190 bales cotton, 665 cwt., Nensy Damjee and Co.; 101 bales cotton, 353¼ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Nanabhoy Bomanjee; 113 bales cotton, 395 cwt., Caderbhoy Alladin.

Dorothy—107 bales cotton, 321 cwt., Samjee Purbutt and Co.; 36 bales wool, 108 cwt., Cullianjee Petember; 125 bales cotton 437½ cwt., Poonsy Velljee and Co.; 9 bales cotton, 32 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Elizabeth Fry—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Withuldass Coursy; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Withuldass Courjee; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Govidram Hurdutroy.

Baron Macauley—125 bales cotton, 395 cwt., Doongersy Sozpall.

Queen of Beauty—100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Flower of the Forest—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co.

Pegasus—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Gowa Megraz; 150 bales cotton, 450 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

Eliza Bencke—175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Hormusjee Jumsetjee.

Eagle—151 bales cotton, 528 cwt., Macnee and Co.

Southampton

Steamer *Singapore*—2 chests Cashmere shawls, 36 pieces Hari Zoola Mooctashaw.

Suez.

Steamer *Singapore*—2 bundles Cashmeer shawls 72 pieces, Mooktashaw Aga Abram.

Hongkong.

Steamer *China*—30 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Shewjee Nensy and Co.; 12½ chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Tarachund Roopchund; 68 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.; 8 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 26 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 7 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Govindram Jaygopall.

Shanghai.

Steamer *China*—4 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Woomedchund Roopchund.

Boston.

Premabhoy Hemabhoy—100 bags linseed, 150 cwt., Soonderdass Cursondass; 125 bags coffee, 187½ cwt., S. Narron and Co.

Madras.

Steamer *China*—2 cases China vermillion, Abdool Cader Noordin.

Marseilles.

Steamer *Singapore*—1 case Cashmeer shawls, 19 pieces, Forbes and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
428 Malvern, Clarkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
1091 St. Hilda, Clarke—A.H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1093 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

For Liverpool.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
1482 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Jan. 22)
850 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
760 Dorothy, Thompson—G.S. King & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1250 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—Grey & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 31)
867 Mogul, Henson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jan. 3)
782 Ono, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock.
963 Sardinia, Nelson—M. Nasserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1220 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1498 Slieve Donard—C., Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
560 Tallala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sedden, Dodde—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)

For Marseilles.

433 Tropique, Saing.

For New York.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

For Rouen.

432 Gil Blas, Gronard—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

For Havre.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
690 Marie et Nelli, Augulean.—S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Bordeaux.

Victorine, Brateon—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

For Falmouth for orders.

409 Charlotte, Callendar. (c. l. Jan. 16)

For China.

China (s.), R. Curling.

From Singapore.

864 Shanghae—Leslie.

From Colombo.

655 Fort Regent, Fegeyt—Peel Cassels & Co.

For Moulmein.

1049 Ocean Belle, (a) Brown—Cohen & Co.

For Cochin.

599 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.

For Boston.

679 Pemabhoy Hemabhoy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

For Persian Gulf.

1493 Tweed, Surat—Leckie & Co.

For Aden and Suez.

1200 Singapore, (s.) Collett.

For Zanzibar.

441 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun—Volkart Brothers & Co.

For Calcutta.

858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
565 Anna Henderson, Eiffe—Robinson & Co.
300 Azelia, Brown.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.

For Kurrachee.

Comorin (s)—B. I. S. N. & Co.

Not Fixed.

1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1316 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
690 Baily de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
1972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
802 Elvira Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
430 Ellen Mayers, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
433 Henry Miller.
491 Intimes, Gefflot.
893 Jamsetjee Carsetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1344 Lady Claredon—Lawrence & Co.
378 Mary Crocker—H. M. Sedick.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
387 Minerva—B. & B. Hormarjee.
Nabab, Coconada.
1410 Nedjee (s.)
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
991 Pericles, Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1163 Rowena Bilton, Ewart Latham & Co.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
438 Souvenir—J. Siegfried & Co.
431 Sunlee—A. and Huskie & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack,
Thule (s)
637 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

China, Curling.
Malta, G. Hyde.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1219 Simla. (under repair.)

BENGAL.

Arrivals—February 2, *India*, Gray, from Moulmein 25th Jan. touched at Rangoon 26th, and Akyab 13th Jan.; *Lightning*, Taylor from Hong-Kong 17th Jan.; touched at Singapore 24th and Penang 26th Jan.; *Star of England*, Newell, from Brisbane 20th Nov.; *Celiaie*, DeChaffour, from Bourbon 18th Dec.; *Burmah*, Coombe, from Bombay—January; and *Cambay*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1-5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	3½ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	16 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	90 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	70 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	175 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,700 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,100 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G.I.P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 460 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 140 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 550 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
,, Loan 1835-36	} 95¾
,, Loan 1842-43	}
,, Loan 1854-55	}
New Five per Cent. Loan	106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	114

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (9th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 555 to 560
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 575 to 590
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 575 to 580
New Oomravuttee	,, 625 to 627
Old Compta, (ready.)	,, 580 to 585
Old Dharwar Sawginel	,, 645 to 650
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 620 to 622
Old Veeravul	,, 530 to 535
New Khandeish	,, 600 to 610
Old Poratchee	,, 545 to 550
New Accote	,, 628 to 630
Old Mangalore	,, 550 to 552

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,340 to 1,350.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 33 to 34 / 35 to 37
Niger ,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 9th February 1864.

Passes Granted.

Years.	Up to 23rd Jan. 1864.	From 24th to 29th Jan. 1864.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
,, 1863-64	4,976	610	5,586
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*1,411
,, 1863-64	1,422	...	1,422

Imported into Bombay.

Years.	Up to 2nd Feb. 1864	From 3rd to 9th Feb. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
,, 1863-64	3,972	377	...	4,349
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*1,410½
,, 1863-64	1,411½	...	½	1,411½

Exported by Sea.

Years.	Up to 2nd Feb. 1864.	From 3rd to 9th Feb. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	44,491½	42	44,533½	921¼
,, 1863-64	2,950	72½	3,022½	1,326¼
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1862-63	4,238	...	4,238	172½
,, 1863-64	973½	98	1,071½	340

Detail of Exports from 3rd to 9th Feb. 1864.

Of the Season 1862-63. Chests.
Purchased by Government 4
Per Steamer *China* 38
— 42

Of the Season 1863-64.
Per Steamer *China* 72½

Of the Season 1862-63.
None.

Of the Season 1863-64.
Per Steamer *China* 98

Total ... 212½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 10th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, On demand ... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months ... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 3rd February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, On Demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11¼d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ તરેડીંગ એનદ બેંકીંગ આસોશિયેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.

Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills. Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq, *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Prembahoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.
London..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool..............Do. do.
Manchester..........Do. do.
Scotland ....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six month's sight.................. 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0 d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland or Ireland.............. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.............. 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 2s.
On Demand (Head Office)........... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight..............2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..............2s. 0⅛d. ,,
Sight..............1s. 11⅜d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do...... ,, 2-53 ,, ,,
Sight.......... ,, 2-48 ,, ,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee. Cama, Esq.
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.
Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11⅝d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 10th February 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

Capital,—One Million Sterling, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

Court of Directors.

Chairman.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.
William Dent, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

Indian Establishments.
Neale Porter, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.
Kurrachee......H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
Bombay..........A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

Agents at Calcutta and Madras.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0⅜d. per Rupee.
4 ,, ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 ,, ... at 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
2 ,, ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 ,, ... at 2s. 0d. ,,
On Demand .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight.................. at 2s. 0¼d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 ,, ... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
2 ,, ... 2s.
1 ,, ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Demand .... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Remittance.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.................. ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Sundry Effects of an Officer deceased, consisting of Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Tea, Sugar, Milk, and Coffee pots, Soup Tureen, Waiters, Cruet Frames, Books, Trunks and Sundries.

Also,

By order of the Administrator General, the Effects of the late Mr. Thomas Ruscoe and other deceased persons, &c. &c. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.

1 Large 16 inch Screw Jack, with driver.
5 small 6 inch do. do. do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF GINGELLY SEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Musjid Bunder, by order and in the Warehouse of Thucker Megjee Mooljee & Co., the following lots of Khandesh, and Ghaut Gingelly Seed, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchaser—

Thucker Ladhu Madowjee .... 151 Candies.
Hodowjee Visram .... 251 ,,
Mohumedbhoy Dosabhoy .... 151 ,,

SALE OF GINGELLY SEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Musjid Bunder, by order and in the Warehouse of Shaw Sowsee Keson, on account and at the risk of Thucker Ludha Madowjee the first purchaser.

101 Candies Khandeish and Ghaut Gingelly Seed.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
800 ,, Jaconets.
A few Cases T. Red Printed Mulls.
A few Cases T. Red Sarries.
A few Bales Mule and White Twist.

An assortment of Mutton Hams, Ox Tongues and Pig's Cheeks in Canvas.

An Invoice of several Packages fresh provisions from Crosse and Blackwell, consisting of Pickles, Essence Coffee, White Wine Vinegar, Jams and Jellies, Tapiaco, Chocolate and Berkley Cheese, Somerset and Chedder Cheeses, Bologna Sausages, Hams, Ox Tongues, Patefoegrau Bacon, Sauces, Jams and Jellies, Assorted Biscuits, &c. &c.

An Invoice of Hardware consisting of Copper Scales, Cash Boxes, Perspective Glasses, Brass Padlock, Chair Nails, Holding Ditto Pickaxes, &c.

SALE OF A HOUSE NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a comfortable Bungalow, situated near the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre, subject to the terms of the present lease thereof, which will be gladly explained to all enquirers.

SALE OF THE GOOD SHIP "WILLIAM STEVENSON."

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the good Ship *William Stevenson*, Captain Gordon, of 732 tons burden, as per Register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with her Anchor, Chain, Cable, Sails, Boats, and every thing appertaining to her, as she now lies off the Boree Bunder.

This Vessel has just arrived from Rangoon with a Cargo of 828 tons Timber, which has yeilded a freight of Rs. 32,000.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the survey report and list of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE GOOD SHIP "LADY AHMERST."

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the good Ship *Lady Ahmerst*, Captain Hodges, of 421 tons burden, as per register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with Anchor, Chain, Cable, Sails, Boats, and every thing appertaining to her, as she now lies off the Boree Bunder.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the survey report and list of stores, apply to the undersigned.

P. S.—Both the above ships can be inspected any time until the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A High Caste Grey Arab Draught Horse, 14-1½ high, aged 5 years—to be seen at Byculla, on application being made to the undersigned.

Bombay, 12th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET.—One Room suitable for a Lawyer's or Merchant's Office.—Apply to
C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.
LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
,, ,, Ditto in Pints .... 11 8 ,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ...... 16 8 ,, ,,
,, Ditto in Pints .... 9 0 ,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ... 12 8 ,, ,,
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do. 1 ,,
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Claret, do. do. 2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ ,,
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Brandy, do. do. 1 ,,
Old Tom, do. do. 1 ,,
Whiskey, do. do. 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—
Sparkling HOCK, Superior ....at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, ... do. ,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry .... do. ,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden .... do. ,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale .... do. ,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior .... do. ,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts .... do. ,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine .... do. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy .... do. ,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do. .... do. ,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine .... do. ,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. .... do. ,, 20
Do. do. do. .... do. ,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled) .... do. ,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior .... do. ,, 25
☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. .... Rs. 40 0
Do. ,, a Crown 30 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints 21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality 40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. 36 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown 30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. 36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal 20 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal 26 0
Do. Golden, Do. 26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal 26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal 30 0
Claret Light Capsule, ... 15 0
Do. Yellow Seal 23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints 17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts 32 0
Port, Black Seal 26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac 34 0
Do. Brand a Crown 24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal 18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal 18 0
N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co. ,, 32 do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do. ,, 32 do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin. ,, 32 do. do.
Do. do. do. ,, 17 do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do. ,, 34 do. quarts.
Do. do. ,, 18 do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier ,, 34 do. quarts.
Do. do. ,, 18 do. pints.
Cliquot ,, 36 do. quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality .... ,, 35 do. do.
Do. do. .... ,, 18 do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality .... ,, 35 do. quarts.
Do. do. .... ,, 18 do. pints.
Hockheimer 137 .... ,, 25 do. quarts.
CLARET.
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé .... at Rs. 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 do. ,, 30 do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do. ,, 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 do. ,, 30 do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co. ,, 16 do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant .... ,, 16 do. do.
Do. Leoville do. ,, 22 do. do.
Do. Lafitte do. ,, 35 do. do.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,
SHERIES—
Black Seal......Amontillado.......... per dozen Rs. 36
Red..............Pale Dry ,, ,, 30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines ... ,, ,, 24
White do. }
Brown do. } .... ,, ,, 22
Yellow do. }
MADEIRA, very old .... ,, ,, 42
PORT—
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts ,, ,, 30
Do. Do. ......Pints ,, ,, 15
Red Seal ....Quarts ,, ,, 24
Do. ....Pints ,, ,, 43
CLARET—
Chateaux Margeaux .... ,, ,, 34
Do. Leoville .... ,, ,, 28
St. Julien .... ,, ,, 22
Medoc .... ,, ,, 16
Do. ....Pints ,, ,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—
Superior quality, Grisler's .... ,, ,, 45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints ,, ,, 24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs .... ,, ,, 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints ,, ,, 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s ,, ,, 41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints ,, ,, 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts ,, ,, 40
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints ,, ,, 24
HOCK—
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } ,, ,, 39
Moselle { and Jordan }
HOCK .... } ...Pints ,, ,, 20
MOSELLE ...... }
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts ,, ,, 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints ,, ,, 12
CURACOA .... ,, ,, 42
MARASCHINO .... ,, ,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY ....Pints ,, ,, 18
SPIRITS—
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30 .... ,, ,,
RUM ....Fine old Jamaica.. ,, ,, 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.... ,, ,, 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints ,, ,, 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles ,, ,, 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY...... ,, ,, 21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts ,, ,, 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints ,, ,, 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints ,, ,, 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints ,, ,, 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts ,, ,, 21
BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes. Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very Choice and Fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies Fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldie and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Burnouse, Horse Hair, and Patent Alexandra Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool and Patterns of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Angolas:—of fast colours, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Tom-Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs; Child's Merino Pellisses, Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., Best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen. &c., &c., &c.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.
The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned agencral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by Duke, Clapshaw, and Page.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by Duke.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
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Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigued having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
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The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
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ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

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